

Dennis Welcome-Back Rally Tonight

Tonight's meeting at Rockland Palace to welcome back Eugene Dennis, National Secretary of the Communist Party, will be "a great demonstration for reversal of the 'ghastly frameup verdict of Foley Sq.' against the 11 Communist leaders," a statement by New York

state and county Communist leaders declared yesterday. Dennis was released from jail last week after serving ten months because he refused to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee on the grounds the committee was illegally constituted.

The Communist leaders' statement was signed by Robert Thompson, state chairman; William Norman, state executive secretary; Ralph Glick, New York County Chairman; Ben Davis, Kings County Chairman; Quincy Goldberg, Bronx County Chairman; and James

Torney, Queens County Chairman. It declared: We are gathering tonight to welcome the return of our General Secretary, Eugene Dennis, to active leadership in the struggle to prevent a new, tragic world war. His release from jail, where

he served 10 months for courageously challenging the legality of the fascist Un-American Activities Committee, is a matter for rejoicing not alone by his comrades and co-workers in the Communist Party. For he brings strength to the

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WEATHER

Some
Cloudiness,
Mild

Daily Worker

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Crooks and War Makers-- Betrayers of America

An Editorial

THE KEFAUVER INVESTIGATION has lifted the curtain that surrounds the real situation in our Dollar-dominated country just one tiny, little bit—

The smell is sickening.

There they stand, the unholy trinity—

• Big Capital, the big corporations, the trusts.

• The vile two-party system of professional liars and betrayers of the people, the GOP and Democratic political machines which are loyal to Big Capital body and soul.

• The hired underworld murderers, killers, gangsters, bribers, and fixers. They are hired to do the dirty work. They murder working class leaders like Pete Panto. They smash up strikes and murder pickets, like Anastasia's mobs hired by the Phelps Dodge Corp. to smash the 1946 strike.

At the top stands the Big Boss Winthrop Aldriches of the Rockefeller banks, the duPonts, the Morgans, the Fords who hire, who buy and sell the political machines at their will.

Behind the facade of capitalist democracy, behind the periodic farces of the rigged elections in which the American people are carefully prevented from having ANY REAL CHOICE, this network of Big Business, crooked politics, and organized crime runs the United States of America.

THERE HAVE BEEN investigations like this before.

They too revealed the inherent rottenness of capitalist society. They too revealed the power of the big banks' link to the underworld which ties the two old parties in with all this criminality.

But, this farce is always carefully rigged to prevent any real change in the fundamental power of the rulers—the big banks.

The Hughes Investigation of 1915 tore the mask off

the Wall Street insurance company rackets—but this racket continues unhindered today.

The Senator Nye Investigation in 1933 tore the mask off the Merchants of Death who "fixed" the foreign policy of the United States in 1916 to make sure that we would get into the war. But the same Merchants of Death are flourishing today dictating the MacArthur adventure in Korea, the re-arming of the Nazi war machine, and the preparation for an atomic slaughter.

Senator Harry Truman's investigation of 1936 proved the sinister power of the munitions trust—but today Harry Truman in the White House does the bidding of the men he once exposed.

The Pecora Investigation of 1933 showed the power of the Morgan-Rockefeller banks over the entire political and economic life of the United States. But Pecora got his nomination for Mayor from underworld leaders whose names were revealed by Mayor Impelleri—himself charged with the same underworld link by his "rival" Pecora.

THIS IS A TRIUMPH for "democracy" shout the thinkers of the "liberal" New York Post! See, we occasionally get the chance to see something of how we are being robbed, betrayed, and plundered! But we are prevented by witchhunts, loyalty oaths, frame-ups, and monopoly from changing it.

The crime system remains. The frame-up system remains. The law becomes toothless when Negroes are shot down, framed and lynched. Or when working class leaders are framed, as the Communists were framed at Foley Square.

THE KEFAUVER PROBE scratches the surface—deliberately.

It does not tear the mask off the powers dictating the

(Continued on Page 7)

Proof of McGee's Innocence Submitted to Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Proof of innocence of Willie McGee, Negro ex-GI still facing death on a framed rape charge in Mississippi was submitted in affidavits to the U.S. Supreme Court today by attorneys retained by the Civil Rights Congress to defend him. The affidavits accompanied a petition to the high court for a full dress review of the case which five times placed McGee in the shadow of the electric chair.

McGee's execution, scheduled to take place at 12:01 this morning in Laurel, Miss., was halted by a stay granted last Thursday by Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black. The stay, a temporary measure, was granted to give the full membership of the court opportunity to rule, after they go into session March 26, on the application for appeal.

The Supreme Court is being asked to:

- Examine new evidence showing McGee was convicted on perjured testimony of the white woman he was charged with raping.

- Decide whether the crime of legal lynching by the State of Mississippi shall be condoned by the nation's highest court.

William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, said the people of the U.S. "expect a change" in the attitude of the courts toward the mounting frameups of Negro citizens.

Reports coming to his New York office from throughout the nation, he said, show that more than a million Americans have in one way or another gone on record to demand freedom of McGee.

More than 200,000 of these have actually signed their names to petitions to President Truman asking him to intervene to save the innocent Negro victim's life.

Musmanno Admits Calling Mussolini's Thugs Heroes

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH, March 20.—Judge Michael A. Musmanno, who had raided Communist headquarters last summer and started the "sedition" trial, lauded Mussolini's fascist gangsters in court yesterday. The witchhunting judge was defending a letter that he

the prosecution as an "expert" on "Communism."

Mussolini's defender glared at Steve Nelson as he spoke. Nelson, the chairman of the Communist Party of western Pennsylvania, fought Mussolini's legions in Spain as a commander of American volunteers in 1937.

The other two defendants are Andy Onda, the Communist Party among steel workers, and James Dolsen, Daily Worker writer.

The judge told the jury he was praising the "fascists" for "driving the Bolsheviks" out of the factories of Italy. He was evidently referring to the events of 1920, when the fascists were gangsters for the employers in the great metal works strike. On that occasion Mussolini's goons helped the police in attacks on trade unions, which had seized the metal plants in Turin, Milan and other cities.

Musmanno was obviously upset when McTernan confronted him with a bound volume of the Pittsburgh Press containing the fascist letter.

He didn't remember it, he said at first. But the signature Michael A. Musmanno kept staring him in the face. And he broke down and admitted that he had written the letter.

The admission was a serious blow to his political prospects. His political machine is largely based on rightwing trade union leaders, who dare not openly espouse fascism. Only James Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO, has dared to say publicly that he would accept an alliance with the fascists.

Musmanno tried to brazen the letter out at first. He repeated his praise of the "fascist's heroic deeds" several times.

The judge accompanied his praise of the fascists with violent diatribes against the "Bolsheviks," by which he meant the militant working-class movement. They were flying "red flags," from factories and blood was being shed, he declared.

McTernan, however, kept asking (Continued on Page 9)

40,000 Wool Workers Still On Strike

More than 40,000 woolen workers were still on strike along the middle Atlantic Coast yesterday as almost all independent firms continued to hold out against the "pattern" upon which the American Woolen Corp. settled.

Those workers, concentrated mainly in the Rhode Island and Passaic, N. J., areas, are nearing the end of their fifth week of idleness.

In cotton-rayon, meanwhile, according to a spokesman of the Textile Workers Union of America, only the northern manufacturers agreed to the terms negotiated last week. The Southern mills are almost unanimous in holding out although some of the mill owners are negotiating.

The terms set for the American Woolens workers include a 12-cent hourly raise; a cost-of-living escalator, and some other improvements. The cotton-rayon pact provides a seven and one-half percent raise and a cost-of-living escalator.

The workers in the settled plants are not, however, collecting on their gains. The big hurdle of government approval must still be overcome. The raises bring the wage levels substantially above the allowable 10 percent raise limit now allowed.

The TWU's leaders have some hope in the new Wage Stabilization Board that seems to be shaping in Washington to which the labor leaders may return.

The pacts reached provide a retroactivity for whatever the government approves eventually. The union his not indicated, however, if it will strike again in event no approval of a raise above the allowable limit is given.

Army Rules Iran

TEHERAN, Iran, March 20. — Tanks rolled into Teheran at noon today followed by trucks bristling with armed soldiers and police, as the pro-American government declared martial law.

Soldiers and police were deployed at strategic spots around this city, scene of two political shootings in two weeks, and a midnight to 5 a.m. curfew decreed after:

- Premier Hussein Ala, former ambassador to the United States, announced that he had formed a government. His first act was to extend martial law in the nation's capital for two months.

- The Senate unanimously passed the bill to nationalize Iran's oil industry, the concession for which is held by the \$585,000,000 British-controlled Anglo-Iranian company. The measure now goes to the Shah for royal assent.

The first statement issued by Gen. Hejazi, military governor of Teheran, was a terse warning that "most stringent action" will be taken against any actions by the people.

Hussein Ala succeeded to the premiership after former Premier Ala Razmara was killed.

Yesterday Dr. Abdul Zangeneh, deputy chancellor of Teheran University and dean of its law school, was shot and wounded. Zangeneh was a close friend of Razmara.

Police claimed both statesmen were shot by youthful members of Fidaayan Islam, a Moslem sect which demands immediate nationalization of oil.

The bill which provides for public ownership of Iran's rich oil resources also calls for a two months interim period, during which the government will study methods for taking over the Anglo-Iranian oil company installations.

The bill was passed unanimously by the lower house last week and approved by the senate 27 to 0 today.

The Shah proclaimed martial law for the city last night a few hours after Zangeneh was shot at the entrance to Teheran university.

The Shah placed the French-trained Hejazi, a general in his 40's, in control of troubled Teheran until Premier Hussein Ala had formed his government. Ala promptly extended martial law for the interim period during which control of oil will remain in the hands of the British.

The new 58-year-old premier is regarded as an agent of the U. S. State Department. He also earned himself a reputation as an opponent of the Soviet Union in the United Nations.

The Shah nominated him to succeed the late Razmara March 10, (Continued on Page 9)

Green Whittles Down Wage Board Demands

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, March 20.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, indicated today that the United Labor Policy Committee was asking for very little in return for peace with the Truman Administration.

Although Green criticized the action of the Wage Stabilization Board in adopting General Regulation No. 6 (which occasioned the walkout of labor members of the board Feb. 15) he did not put forward its repeal as a major condition for labor's return to the board and other mobilization agencies.

On the contrary, Green's proposal for the reconstitution of the WSB asked only that it contain 18 members, that it have authority over disputes, and that economic stabilizer Eric Johnston should "substantially modify" General Regulation 6.

Green said he was "hopeful" that Johnston would accede to this position.

300 MEET

Green's discussion of the rift with the Truman Administration came in his report to a conference of some 300 AFL delegates meeting here at the Willard Hotel.

About 250 CIO delegates met separately at the YWCA. Both sessions were closed to the press. A copy of Green's report, however, was made available to the press.

Tomorrow both groups will meet in an open session.

As the delegates met, many of them saw a large ad in the Washington Post inserted by the unaffiliated United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers urging them to stay permanently out of the WSB and reject any wage freezing formula or restraint on free collective bargaining.

Green urged the AFL delegates

to conduct a public campaign, upon their return to their home localities, "against the policies that have been adopted by those directing the defense program, and . . . against the policies which have been adopted by Congress."

He also called on the 15,000,000 members affiliated with the unions in ULPC to join the "battle of the consumers" for effective price control. He said food prices should be held down even if it takes government subsidies.

PROGRAM

He outlined a program which included:

- Amendments to the Defense Production Act which would provide effective power to control prices of foods; positive rent control; strengthening the authority of the Director of Price Stabilization.

- An equitable tax program to provide "revenue needed to finance the defense program by closing existing tax loopholes and by utilizing the principle of ability to pay in taxing income rather than any sales or excise taxes."

- A defense housing law.

At the same time, Green said, unions must make their influence felt "on those currently in charge of the defense program, and demanded the following action:

- Give labor a "genuine voice" in the mobilization program.

- Establish a new Wage Stabilization Board with authority to handle disputes and "administer a genuinely equitable wage stabilization program."

- Use all available authority to (Continued on Page 9)

USSR Renews Plea For Big 4 Arms Cut

PARIS, March 20.—The Soviet Union today renewed its plan for reduction of armament of the Big Four under international supervision. But the bid was immediately rejected by the State Department officials at the parley of deputies here to discuss an agenda for a possible Big Four foreign ministers conference.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko introduced the proposal in the form of a new point three to the Soviet plan for the agenda:

"Examination of the causes of the present international tension in Europe and of the means necessary to secure a real and lasting improvement in relations between the USSR, the U.S.A., Great Britain and France, including the question of reduction of the armed forces of the U.S.A., the USSR, Great Britain and France, and of the establishment of international control over the implementation of

the reduction of armed forces as well as other measures for the elimination of the threat of war and fear of aggression and the question of the fulfillment of present treaty obligations and agreements of the four powers."

State Department official Philip Jessup attacked the proposal.

Post, Trib Gloat Too Soon Over 'Worker' Appeal

By Robert Friedman

Spring is the season of hope and yesterday, 24 hours ahead of time, the Big Business newspapers were already hopeful. The Post and the Herald-Tribune rushed in with the prediction yesterday that the launching of The Worker's fund drive foreshadowed the paper's doom.

The Post found The Worker announcement important enough to warrant a Page 2 box on Monday, headlining: 'Worker Warns Faithful: 200 Cs or Bank-

ruptcy.' The Post story began: 'The Daily Worker sent out another SOS to the faithful . . .'

The Herald-Tribune also let desires be its guide in headlining its long story on The Worker's appeal to its readers. 'Daily Worker Has a \$200,000 Loss For Year,' The Tribune exulted. 'Red Paper, Its Circulation Off, Fears Shutdown; Appeals for \$5 Gifts.'

All this premature joy of the anti-peace newspaper publishers might have been suppressed for a while had they remembered a

similar haste on the part of Drew Pearson, the commentator with the 'predictions of things to come.'

One of those Pearson predictions was made on the eve of The Worker's just-concluded subscription drive. Said Pearson: 'The Worker will fold in 60 days. The Worker didn't, and its readers and supporters brought in 20,000 subs.'

This Monday, The Worker appealed for contribution of \$200,000 to help meet its deficit, and

warned that at least that sum was necessary to 'keep going.'

But The Worker stressed it was 'confident' the money would be raised. For although 'to raise \$200,000 will not be easy . . . neither will it be impossible,' said the appeal.

The Worker's fund appeal closes May 1. Thus far, \$11,488 has been turned in. There's a long way to go, and not too much time in which to do it. But most Worker readers, we know, have not yet acted.

One way to begin, as the paper's announcement of the drive indicated, and as the Herald-Tribune headline advertised, is with every Worker reader raising a minimum of \$5.

The hopes and prayers of honest people every—for peace—will get a great big lift when America's Voice for Peace—The Worker—keeps ringing out.

(Send in that \$5 now, and let your paper hear from you as to what you, your shopmates and neighbors are doing to help.)

O'D Admits He Didn't Press Probe into Docker's Murder

By Mel Fiske

William O'Dwyer who boasted he went around the country wherever Brooklyn's Murder, Inc., gang struck, when he was Kings County district attorney, yesterday told the Senate Crime Investigating Committee that he couldn't touch the Pete Panto murder because Panto's body 'was found in New Jersey.'

Though he had directed an investigation into the mysterious disappearance of the Brooklyn longshore rank-and-file leader late in 1939, O'Dwyer sought to pass the buck for not pressing prosecution of Murder Inc.'s killers believed to have slain Panto.

'Panto was murdered in New Jersey,' O'Dwyer explained. 'His body was found in New Jersey, and I had no jurisdiction over the

murder.' Earlier, the present Ambassador to Mexico told the crime investigators that he had aided California authorities in prosecuting Murder, Inc., figures there.

The committee declined to ask O'Dwyer why he did not press New Jersey authorities for action in the Panto case after the longshoreman's body was found buried in lime, two years after his disappearance.

But Committee Counsel Rudolph

Halley drew O'Dwyer's admission that he failed to question three Brooklyn waterfront mobsters who were known to have been the last ones to see Panto before he disappeared. The three were Tony Romeo, Emil Camarda, and Gus Scannavino, Halley disclosed.

O'Dwyer said he hadn't questioned Romeo even after Romeo was held as a material witness in another case in May, 1942. Two weeks after his release by police, Romeo's body was found in Wilmington, Del.

Linked with Panto's murder was Albert Anastasia, reputed 'executioner' of Murder, Inc. There was some doubt Anastasia, a power on the Brooklyn waterfront, would be questioned by the crime investigators, according to Sen Herbert O'Connor (D-Md).

But his brother, Anthony Anastasia, New Jersey dock boss, turned up before the committee late last night to duck charges that he led a gang of strikebreaking goons and thugs against United Electrical Workers pickets in the Phelps-Dodge strike of 1946.

It was in this strike that Mario Russo, one of the pickets, was shot and killed. Neither Anastasia nor any of his hired hands were prosecuted by New Jersey authorities for the murder.

Anastasia denied he told a committee of strikers, whom he admitted meeting in the New Yorker Hotel, that he was getting \$1,000 a day from Phelps-Dodge president, Wiley Brown, to break the strike. He denied the men with him were paid \$250 a day for their attacks against the pickets.

The charges were leveled against (Continued on Page 9)

U.S. STEEL CORP. PROFIT ZOOMS 30 PERCENT IN 1950

Net profits of the U. S. Steel Corp. for 1950 were the highest since the first World War in 1917, and totaled \$215,464,142, it was reported by Irving S. Olds, the corporation's chairman. This is an increase of 30 percent over the previous year's, 1949, of \$165,908,829.

The part played by the war hysteria in boosting U. S. Steel's profits was indicated in Olds' report to stockholders, which kept referring to the part played by steel in arming the capitalist world against 'communism.'

They Didn't Ask The Big Question

By Michael Singer

The big question never came off.

Who killed Pete Panto, courageous rank and file Brooklyn longshoreman, whose decayed body was dug up from a lime pit in Lyndhurst, N. J., on Jan. 29, 1941.

For seven hours, the Senate Crime Investigating Committee 'squared off' with ex-Mayor William O'Dwyer yesterday and came near, very close to blowing the lid off the great unsolved waterfront crime—but each time that O'Dwyer squirmed, sweated and seemed ripe for taking, the Kefauver group veered away. Suddenly they would come back to Costello, to Tammany Hall, to nominations, to Joe Adonis—to the sordid revelations of underworld control of politicians in New York City that has become a scandalous familiarity to millions of citizens.

The Panto killing in the winter of 1939 is the biggest unsolved criminal-political deal in local history.

O'Dwyer, now Ambassador to Mexico, was at that time Brooklyn District Attorney, investigating the Panto killing and the underworld control by Albert Anastasia of the Brooklyn waterfront. The Kefauver Committee found out that on May 12, 1940, O'Dwyer received 66

special exhibits on the case from Special Prosecutor John Harlan Amen.

Why were the notes never transcribed? Why were the notes buried in the cellar of the Kings County Court Building? Why (Continued on Page 9)

Announce New Test of A-Bomb

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Atomic Energy Commission disclosed today that a 'major' test program 'is being carried out' at Eniwetok Island in the mid-Pacific.

While the terse announcement used the present tense, implying that the tests are even now under way, authoritative sources said no weapons have been fired off yet. They indicated that the first blast may be set off next month, and that the tests may continue for several weeks.

Congress OK's Bill to Let in Nazis, Fascists

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Congress passed and sent to the White House today a bill to relax the McCarran police-state act, to let in Fascists, Nazis and renegades from the working class movements.

The bill authorizes entry into the United States of persons who formerly were 'nominal' or 'reluctant' members of totalitarian organizations.

Congressional action was completed when the House agreed unanimously to go along with the version of the bill passed by the Senate. The original House version would have applied only to 'nominal' Nazis and Fascists.

Witness Admits Not Identifying Trenton 6 10 Days After Slaying

By Abner W. Berry

TRENTON, N. J., March 20.—Mrs. Elizabeth McGuire Horner, state's star witness in the Trenton Six trial, testified today that she could not identify any of the six Negro defendants on Feb. 7, 1948, 10 days after William Horner, her common-law husband, was slain in his cluttered-up second-hand furniture store here.

The state charges that the six men killed Horner while attempting a robbery. Mrs. Horner is the only witness to support the repudiated 'statements' used to convict the men in 1948. The New Jersey Supreme Court reversed the conviction and death sentence on the basis of judicial error and illegal suppression of evidence by the state. The six men have been in jail for more than three years, one of which was spent in the death house here.

Under direct examination conducted by Mercer County prosecutor Mario H. Volpe, Mrs. Horner, a woman of 62, twice flitted from the witness stand to 'identify' four of the defendants. She pointed out Ralph Cooper, Collis Eng-

lish, McKinley Forrest and Horace Wilson. Ralph Cooper, she said, had come into the Horner store alone on Jan. 16, 1948, to make a purchase; but she said later that she remembered him alone of all customers—Negro and white—who had entered the store that week and that nothing eventful happened during Cooper's visit.

Mrs. Horner, kept supplied with a paper cup of water from which she sipped between questions, placed three of the defendants Wilson, English and Forrest in the Horner store on Jan. 27, the day of the alleged murder. She said under direct examination by Volpe she had never seen the two other defendants, John McKenzie and James Thorpe.

Cross-examined by the three defense attorneys, Georg Pellitieri, Raymond Pace Alexander and Frank S. Katzenbock III, Mrs. (Continued on Page 9)

POINT OF ORDER

The 'New Revolution'

By Alan Max

As a result of the Kefauver hearings, Max Lerner of the New York Post hails what he calls the 'new revolution.' The new 'revolution' is TV.

Naturally, if people now can see gangsters and crooked politicians face to face, what more should they want?

Why should the people want to own their country and throw out the crooks, when it is so much easier just to own a TV set?

That is, if the finance company lets you keep it.

Coming—

Gangsters and Witchhunters

by Art Shields

in the weekend Worker

4,000 in Harlem Stirred By Mrs. McGee's Plea

Seldom has an audience been moved as were the 4,000 Negro and white citizens in Harlem's Golden Gate Ballroom Monday night by the words of Mrs. Rosalee McGee. Mrs. McGee, the brave, slender little wife of Willie McGee, had arrived by train from Chicago only a few moments before. She stood under the strong lights of the big ballroom looking into the thousands of friendly faces that came to the American Labor Party rally to save her husband from a legal lynching in Mississippi.

"I've been traveling for the past four weeks," she said. "I've had to live for the past five years in Mississippi with my four children without a husband. The law of Mississippi says my husband must die for rape, but he didn't commit rape; he didn't rape Mrs. Troy Hawkins."

Mrs. McGee described the perjured testimony of Mrs. Hawkins, how this white woman of Laurel, Miss., lied in court to send the father of four small Negro children to the electric chair. She told of the five year fight to expose the perjury in state and federal courts.

There was many a tearful eye in the audience as she told how her husband's case symbolized the struggle of 15,000,000 Negro people in America.

"Five years ago I couldn't get up and speak like this," she continued. "But I had to learn to stand up and speak and fight. I am not touring this country for my health, or to be seen in all these cities. I am fighting for my rights."

There was tremendous energy and a fighting spirit in her voice. And as she spoke that spirit and energy was transmitted to the audience.

WILL WIN

"Five years ago they framed my husband," declared Mrs. McGee. "Any day now they may frame you. Even if they kill my husband, I'm going to fight right on. I have four children to raise. I want to teach them what this is all about. But I believe we're going to win this fight. I'm going to fight until my husband is free from behind iron bars."

Mrs. McGee left the platform hugging to her heart a message sent to her by the famous Negro artist, Josephine Baker.

"My heart goes out to you and all those who are working to save your husband's life," said Miss Baker's letter. The letter, read by the rally's chairman, Charles Collins, concluded:

"As an artist, who has no political affiliations but who believes in human justice and freedom everywhere, I extend my deepest sympathy to you in this time of trial. It is impossible for me to attend Monday night's meeting, but I passionately hope your fight to win justice for your husband will succeed, for your sake and our people's."

FRIENDS IN STRUGGLE

There beside Mrs. McGee in her brave fight stood the great artist and leader of the Negro people, Paul Robeson. There stood former East Harlem Congressman Marcantonio. There stood William L. Patterson, the man who is directing the Civil Rights Congress crusade for Willie McGee's freedom. And there also, to speak up for McGee's freedom, were Rev. Elder C. Hawkins, of St. Augustine's Bronx Church, and the Negro newspaper writer Carl Law-

rence, who described himself as a Democrat who was uniting with the ALP in the fight for McGee.

"Willie McGee is not standing alone," declared Robeson. "Somewhere we see a turn where American people are going to fight for their democratic rights again. The people happen to be the power."

Robeson called on his listeners to "go out into the streets, into the churches and into the bars and see that we here in 1951 in this great city and this great country can walk the earth in true dignity."

The basic issue in the McGee case, Marcantonio said is the "challenge of white supremacy."

"What is shameful is that those who should today be talking up and acting are remaining silent and passive," Marcantonio declared. "This goes for Truman and those others who talk big about civil rights but who, up to now, have refused to lift a finger on behalf of this victim of this vicious, cruel and inhuman system of second-class citizenship which is enforced on our Negro population."

Marcantonio added: "Truman can intercede."

He called on everyone to wire or write the President asking him to intercede with the Governor of Mississippi to prevent the execution of McGee.

Advise Tenants Not To Pay Rent Hikes

The New York Tenant Council yesterday began the distribution of one million leaflets which instruct tenants not to pay rent increases under the new state rent law. "Every

Bianchi Assails Bipartisan Sales Tax Plot

ALBANY, March 20. — State Senator William J. Bianchi (R-ALP) today charged a plot between the Democrats and the Republicans to foist the three percent sales tax on the people of New York City.

"Very little publicity was given to the proceedings on the floor of the State Senate during the final hours of the session," said Sen. Bianchi. "It is indicative that while I was one of the few men to vote against the sales tax. I was the only Senator out of 56 who spoke against it. This in my opinion supports the charge I have made about

family in the low income areas," said Sol Salz, executive secretary, "faces a rent increase in the next two months. Our 105 local councils located in every section of New York will remain open every morning to help tenants."

The leaflet, a four-page brochure, explains the new McGoldrick plan. It calls upon tenants not to sign any leases and urges they organize their houses now.

Under the law, it is pointed out, landlords cannot evict tenants or deprive them of any services and repairs for refusing to pay increase.

connivance between Democratic and Republican parties.

"If any further proof is needed, the spectacle of Senators on roll-call passing instead of voting should be enough. I thought I was sitting in on a poker game instead of in a dignified upper house."

FIRE 2 ON COLLEGE STAFF OPPOSING PRO-FASCIST GIFT

DEMOREST, Ga., March 20. — Piedmont College has fired a second staff member, it was disclosed today, as teachers and students continued the fight against accepting monthly bequests of \$500 sponsored by retired Gen. George van Horn Moseley. Moseley has been linked with pro-fascist and white supremacy groups.

Dr. James E. Walter, president of the college, announced the dismissal of treasurer David Eddy, who denounced the gifts as representing "anti-democratic ideologies."

Walter said Piedmont College still was accepting the money despite protests by faculty and student which followed a visit by

Moseley to the campus.

H. E. Bowen, 32-year-old former naval officer, had previously been discharged as English professor for participating in a mass meeting against Moseley. Dr. A. R. van Cleave was fired as dean, but later was reinstated by the trustees.

Moseley sponsored the gifts as president of the Texas Educational Association, financed by an enterprise of George W. Armstrong, multi-millionaire white supremacy advocate.

Armstrong was rebuffed last year in his attempt to endow the little Jefferson Military College in Mississippi with a potential \$50,000,000 on condition that it uphold principles of white supremacy.

Anti-Deportation Rally Monday

A meeting to protest the Justice Department's deportation hysteria will be held Monday at 8 p.m., at the Yugoslav American Home, 405 W. 41 St., New York, it was announced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Speakers will be Carol King, New York attorney; William Sentner, of UE, husband of Antonia Sentner, one of the deportation victims, and Ferdinand C. Smith, Negro leader, who is threatened with deportation to the British West Indies. George B. Murphy, Jr., co-chairman of the committee, will chair the meeting.

The meeting will be a send-off to the families of the deportees, who will leave for the pilgrimage to Washington, Tuesday and Wednesday to petition the President and other government officials.

PARLEY ON MAY DAY PARADE TO BE HELD SATURDAY

The May Day Parade of 1951, to be held Tuesday, May 1, will be planned by hundreds of representatives from local unions, shops, and community organizations at the May Day Conference this Saturday, at 1 p.m., at the St. Nicholas Sport Center 53 W. 66 St.

With the struggle of Peace its keynote, the parade is expected to rally tens of thousands of workers to demonstrate their demand for an end to the war in Korea, for genuine peace negotiations with the Soviet Union and People's China, against the remilitarization of Germany and Japan.

The Saturday conference will hear reports from delegates on preparations of their organizations and groups for what is expected to be the greatest May Day Parade ever held in New York. The United May Day Committee has announced that Paul Robeson is among the outstanding trade union and people's leaders who have accepted invitations to attend the conference. A film of the 1950 May Day Parade will be shown.

The May Day Committee announced further that the May Day pamphlet, written by Howard Fast and illustrated by ten outstanding graphic artists, will be ready for distribution at the conference, as will a new May Day button specially designed by Hugo Gellert.

In an appeal addressed to trade unionists and others, Louis Weinstock, secretary of the May Day Committee, emphasized that "The designation of delegates to the Conference is the Number One task today for all those who want to see an outstanding parade on May First. Every progressive, every fighter for peace, has the personal responsibility to see to it that his or her shop, fraternal and other organizations, is represented."

Weinstock stated that the committee extends an invitation to all individuals who attended the May Day Conference last year, to attend this Saturday's Conference, and contribute their experience to assure the maximum turnout on May Day.

For further information, the Committee headquarters may be called at the Hotel Langwell, 123 W. 44 St., telephone JUdson 2-5067.

Reception for Foster Friday

The Trade Union Reception Committee for William Z. Foster will hold a reception for the Communist leader Friday at 8 p.m., at Manhattan Towers Hotel, Broadway and 76 St.

Meet Tomorrow on Packinghouse Strike

CHICAGO, March 20. — The CIO United Packinghouse Workers Union said today that a date for a nationwide strike probably would be set in an emergency meeting of the executive board and local officials here Thursday.

Officials of the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union also will hold a meeting Thursday on strike plans.

People of Barcelona Answer Warmakers

By George Lohr

The people of Barcelona, city of 1,125,000 and capital of Catalonia, Spain's greatest industrial province, gave their answer last week to the warmakers in Washington who are looking to Spain for cheap and servile cannon fodder.

The devastating impact of the general strike in that city sent U. S. Ambassador Stanton Griffis scurrying to El Pardo, General Franco's residence, to discuss what the papers called "major problems concerning the two countries."

The general strike tore the lid of these "major problems," namely the opposition of the people to the Franco regime and especially its ties to the U. S. war machine.

Today the whole world knows that those who argue for Spain's inclusion in the Atlantic Pact because it is a "bastion of western civilization," that is to say, capitalism, are liars. The workers of Barcelona have spoken for the workers of Spain, and have shown they stand, despite all the terror let loose by Franco.

The general strike was a popular protest, led by the working class and supported by many employers as well, against the skyrocketing of prices, resulting from the government's war policy.

France's war alliance with Washington dates back several years, when the first U. S. military missions started to arrive to supervise the training of the Spanish army and the construction or enlargement of 143 naval and air bases.

Now this alliance is on the verge of being made official. The Senate's Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committee have just issued a report virtually demanding that Franco Spain, along with Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey, be brought into the Atlantic pact.

THEY HESITATE

But since the events of Barcelona, which began the end of February, when the authorities

raised street car fares and the people answered with mass demonstrations, some reactionary voices are beginning to wonder how much of an ally they actually have in Franco.

The day after the general strike in Barcelona, and with a number of strikes still affecting some of the industries, the New York Times said editorially that "the Spanish dictator might well ponder how long his government can survive if such mass economic discontent is converted actively into political discontent."

"Those in the Western world," the Times cautioned, "who have argued the necessity for welcoming Franco Spain as an ally against communism will also do well to study the meaning of this event."

The New York Times does not want to admit that this "political discontent" has never ceased to exist since Franco came to power, thanks to the military intervention of Mussolini and Hitler on his behalf. Last year the Franco regime was forced to allocate 21 percent of its budget for the maintenance of "public order" by its police agencies.

During the last few years Wall Street has poured millions of dollars into Spain to prop up Franco and his fascist army. The Christian Science Monitor has reported from Madrid that "indeed, there is a saying here: Spain is the only country in the world whose own army is an army of occupation."

But the Barcelona strike has demonstrated that, despite U. S. dollars and Franco terror, the glorious working class of Spain and its allies are a firm detachment of the partisans for peace, fighting in the great tradition that has already gained them immortal fame.

Daily Worker

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(Manhattan and Bronx)

Daily Worker & The Worker	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00
Daily Worker Only	3.25	6.50	12.00
The Worker	1.50	2.50	

Post, Trib Gloat Too Soon Over 'Worker' Appeal

By Robert Friedman

Spring is the season of hope and yesterday, 24 hours ahead of time, the Big Business newspapers were already hopeful. The Post and the Herald-Tribune rushed in with the prediction yesterday that the launching of The Worker's fund drive foreshadowed the paper's doom.

The Post found The Worker announcement important enough to warrant a Page 2 box on Monday, headlining: 'Worker Warns Faithful: 200 Cs or Bank-

ruptcy.' The Post story began: 'The Daily Worker sent out another SOS to the faithful . . .'

The Herald-Tribune also let desires be its guide in headlining its long story on The Worker's appeal to its readers. 'Daily Worker Has a \$200,000 Loss For Year,' The Tribune exulted. 'Red Paper, Its Circulation Off, Fears Shutdown; Appeals for \$5 Gifts.'

All this premature joy of the anti-peace newspaper publishers might have been suppressed for a while had they remembered a

similar haste on the part of Drew Pearson, the commentator with the "predictions of things to come."

One of those Pearson predictions was made on the eve of The Worker's just-concluded subscription drive. Said Pearson: 'The Worker will fold in 60 days. The Worker didn't, and its readers and supporters brought in 20,000 subs.'

This Monday, The Worker appealed for contribution of \$200,000 to help meet its deficit, and

warned that at least that sum was necessary to "keep going."

But The Worker stressed it was "confident" the money would be raised. For although "to raise \$200,000 will not be easy . . . neither will it be impossible," said the appeal.

The Worker's fund appeal closes May 1. Thus far, \$11,488 has been turned in. There's a long way to go, and not too much time in which to do it. But most Worker readers, we know, have not yet acted.

One way to begin, as the paper's announcement of the drive indicated, and as the Herald-Tribune headline advertised, is with every Worker reader raising a minimum of \$5.

The hopes and prayers of honest people every-for peace-will get a great big lift when America's Voice for Peace-The Worker-keeps ringing out.

(Send in that \$5 now, and let your paper hear from you as to what you, your shopmates and neighbors are doing to help.)

O'D Admits He Didn't Press Probe into Docker's Murder

By Mel Fiske

William O'Dwyer who boasted he went around the country wherever Brooklyn's Murder, Inc., gang struck, when he was Kings County district attorney, yesterday told the Senate Crime Investigating Committee that he couldn't touch the Pete Panto murder because Panto's body "was found in New Jersey."

Though he had directed an investigation into the mysterious disappearance of the Brooklyn longshore rank-and-file leader late in 1939, O'Dwyer sought to pass the buck for not pressing prosecution of Murder Inc.'s killers believed to have slain Panto.

"Panto was murdered in New Jersey," O'Dwyer explained. "His body was found in New Jersey, and I had no jurisdiction over the

murder." Earlier, the present Ambassador to Mexico told the crime investigators that he had aided California authorities in prosecuting Murder, Inc., figures there.

The committee declined to ask O'Dwyer why he did not press New Jersey authorities for action in the Panto case after the longshoreman's body was found buried in lime, two years after his disappearance.

But Committee Counsel Rudolph

Halley drew O'Dwyer's admission that he failed to question three Brooklyn waterfront mobsters who were known to have been the last ones to see Panto before he disappeared. The three were Tony Romeo, Emil Camarda, and Gus Scannavino, Halley disclosed.

O'Dwyer said he hadn't questioned Romeo even after Romeo was held as a material witness in another case in May, 1942. Two weeks after his release by police, Romeo's body was found in Wilmington, Del.

Linked with Panto's murder was Albert Anastasia, reputed "executioner" of Murder, Inc. There was some doubt Anastasia, a power on the Brooklyn waterfront, would be questioned by the crime investigators, according to Sen Herbert O'Connor (D-Md).

But his brother, Anthony Anastasia, New Jersey dock boss, turned up before the committee late last night to duck charges that he led a gang of strikebreaking goons and thugs against United Electrical Workers pickets in the Phelps-Dodge strike of 1946.

It was in this strike that Mario Russo, one of the pickets, was shot and killed. Neither Anastasia nor any of his hired hands were prosecuted by New Jersey authorities for the murder.

Anastasia denied he told a committee of strikers, whom he admitted meeting in the New Yorker Hotel, that he was getting \$1,000 a day from Phelps-Dodge president, Wiley Brown, to break the strike. He denied the men with him were paid \$250 a day for their attacks against the pickets.

The charges were leveled against (Continued on Page 9)

They Didn't Ask The Big Question

By Michael Singer

The big question never came off.

Who killed Pete Panto, courageous rank and file Brooklyn longshoreman, whose decayed body was dug up from a lime pit in Lyndhurst, N. J., on Jan. 29, 1941.

For seven hours, the Senate Crime Investigating Committee "squared off" with ex-Mayor William O'Dwyer yesterday and came near, very close to blowing the lid off the great unsolved waterfront crime—but each time that O'Dwyer squirmed, sweated and seemed ripe for taking, the Kefauver group veered away. Suddenly they would come back to Costello, to Tammany Hall, to nominations, to Joe Adonis—to the sordid revelations of underworld control of politicians in New York City that has become a scandalous familiarity to millions of citizens.

The Panto killing in the winter of 1939 is the biggest unsolved criminal-political deal in local history.

O'Dwyer, now Ambassador to Mexico, was at that time Brooklyn District Attorney, investigating the Panto killing and the underworld control by Albert Anastasia of the Brooklyn waterfront. The Kefauver Committee found out that on May 12, 1940, O'Dwyer received 66

special exhibits on the case from Special Prosecutor John Harlan Amen.

Why were the notes never transcribed? Why were the notes buried in the cellar of the Kings County Court Building? Why (Continued on Page 9)

Announce New Test of A-Bomb

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Atomic Energy Commission disclosed today that a "major" test program "is being carried out" at Eniwetok Island in the mid-Pacific.

While the terse announcement used the present tense, implying that the tests are even now under way, authoritative sources said no weapons have been fired off yet. They indicated that the first blast may be set off next month, and that the tests may continue for several weeks.

Congress OK's Bill to Let in Nazis, Fascists

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Congress passed and sent to the White House today a bill to relax the McCarran police-state act, to let in Fascists, Nazis and renegades from the working class movements.

The bill authorizes entry into the United States of persons who formerly were "nominal" or "reluctant" members of totalitarian organizations.

Congressional action was completed when the House agreed unanimously to go along with the version of the bill passed by the Senate. The original House version would have applied only to "nominal" Nazis and Fascists.

U.S. STEEL CORP. PROFIT ZOOMS 30 PERCENT IN 1950

Net profits of the U. S. Steel Corp. for 1950 were the highest since the first World War in 1917, and totaled \$215,464,142, it was reported by Irving S. Olds, the corporation's chairman. This is an increase of 30 percent over the previous year's, 1949, of \$165,908,829.

The part played by the war hysteria in boosting U. S. Steel's profits was indicated in Olds' report to stockholders, which kept referring to the part played by steel in arming the capitalist world against "communism."

Witness Admits Not Identifying Trenton 6 10 Days After Slaying

By Abner W. Berry

TRENTON, N. J., March 20.—Mrs. Elizabeth McGuire Horner, state's star witness in the Trenton Six trial, testified today that she could not identify any of the six Negro de-

fendants on Feb. 7, 1948, 10 days after William Horner, her common-law husband, was slain in his cluttered-up second-hand furniture store here.

The state charges that the six men killed Horner while attempting a robbery. Mrs. Horner is the only witness to support the repudiated "statements" used to convict the men in 1948. The New Jersey Supreme Court reversed the conviction and death sentence on the basis of judicial error and illegal suppression of evidence by the state. The six men have been in jail for more than three years, one of which was spent in the death house here.

Under direct examination conducted by Mercer County prosecutor Mario H. Volpe, Mrs. Horner, a woman of 62, twice flitted from the witness stand to "identify" four of the defendants. She pointed out Ralph Cooper, Collis Eng-

lish, McKinley Forrest and Horace Wilson. Ralph Cooper, she said, had come into the Horner store alone of Jan. 16, 1948, to make a purchase; but she said later that she remembered him alone of all customers—Negro and white—who had entered the store that week and that nothing eventful happened during Cooper's visit.

Mrs. Horner, kept supplied with a paper cup of water from which she sipped between questions, placed three of the defendants Wilson, English and Forrest in the Horner store on Jan. 27, the day of the alleged murder. She said under direct examination by Volpe she had never seen the two other defendants, John McKenzie and James Thorpe.

Cross-examined by the three defense attorneys, Georg Pellitieri, Raymond Pace Alexander and Frank S. Katzenbock III, Mrs. (Continued on Page 9)

POINT OF ORDER

The 'New Revolution'

By Alan Max

As a result of the Kefauver hearings, Max Lerner of the New York Post hails what he calls the "new revolution." The new "revolution" is TV.

Naturally, if people now can see gangsters and crooked politicians face to face, what more should they want?

Why should the people want to own their country and throw out the crooks, when it is so much easier just to own a TV set?

That is, if the finance company lets you keep it.

Coming—

Gangsters and Witchhunters

by Art Shields

in the weekend Worker

Wall Street Grabs Trade of Mexico, Dictates Its Policies

By A. B. Magil

MEXICO CITY, March 20.—The Mexican government's political collaboration with the United States rests on an economic foundation, part of which may be glimpsed

in the foreign trade figures published by the government Bureau of Statistics. These reveal continuation of the trend during and since World War II toward increased economic dependence on the U. S.

In the first eight months of 1950, 85.1 percent of Mexico's imports came from the U. S. and 85.3 percent of its exports went to that country. The imports figures declined slightly from the 86.9 percent in all of 1949, though data for the full year of 1950 may show the reverse. The exports figure topped the 78.7 percent in all of 1949 and the 75.3 percent in 1948.

In contrast, during the 1935-39 period, 33.2 percent of Mexico's imports came from Europe, and 28.8 percent of its exports went to that area.

The figures also show that in the first eight months of 1950, Mexico's trade balance with the U. S. was again unfavorable, as it has been since 1928, except for three years. In the 1935-39 period Mexico had a favorable trade balance with Europe.

COLONIAL STATUS

Although in the past decade Mexico's industrialization has made considerable progress—in 1948, manufactured goods constituted 21 percent of its exports, as against only 1 percent in 1939—the character of its trade relations with the United States remains typically colonial. The February issue of the monthly review of the Banco Nacional de Mexico reports:

"Mexico's most important exports to the U. S. still come within the category of raw materials or semi-manufactured goods... Our purchases from the U. S. are mainly articles that require a high grade of manufacturing skill."

Most Mexican business men and government officials insist that this excessive dependence on U. S. manufactured goods is essential for the industrialization of the country.

300 Busmen Strike on Missouri Pacific

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—The Missouri Pacific Bus Lines were halted yesterday by a strike of 300 drivers involved in a wage dispute.

The drivers walked out at 4 a.m. (EST) after a breakdown in contract negotiations with the Missouri Pacific Railroad subsidiary.

F. A. Purcell, deputy president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, said negotiations were called off last night when the company made a final offer of a 6-cent hourly wage. The drivers, who now earn \$1.20 an hour, had scaled their demands down to a 10-cent hourly increase, he said.

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Seaman Tests 'Screening,' Finds It's Union-Buster

WILMINGTON, Cal., March 20 (FP).—The aim of the Truman Administration's screening program for waterfront workers is not protection of national security but busting of unions.

One union member here was sure of that after being barred from a tourist ferry boat as a worker only to ride the same vessel the next day in an experiment as a camera-carrying passenger.

The experimenter was Chet Baker, torpedeer seaman of World War II and veteran member of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards. He turned passenger after the Coast Guard screened him off the SS Catalina, which plies exclusively between this Los Angeles port town and Catalina Island, 20 miles away.

Baker said he was told by the Coast Guard he was a menace to national security but was given no description of the charges against him, no identification of his accuser and no chance to appeal.

But he had plenty of chance, he said, to ride the same boat as a passenger. He said he bought a ticket, boarded the vessel, wandered all over it, made no secret of his presence and even had himself photographed aboard ship as so many other tourists do. No one,

IF YOU LIVE IN—
FLORIDA
TURN TO PAGE 10

he added, even approached him about violating security regulations.

"If anybody considered Chet a security risk," one of his companions concluded, "they sure didn't give a damn."

People of Barcelona Answer Warmakers

By George Lohr

The people of Barcelona, city of 1,125,000 and capital of Catalonia, Spain's greatest industrial province, gave their answer last week to the warmakers in Washington who are looking to Spain for cheap and servile cannon fodder.

The devastating impact of the general strike in that city sent U. S. Ambassador Stanton Griffis scurrying to El Pardo, General Franco's residence, to discuss what the papers called "major problems concerning the two countries."

The general strike tore the lid of these "major problems," namely the opposition of the people to the Franco regime and especially its ties to the U. S. war machine.

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Rules Missouri Ban on Utility Strikes Illegal

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 20.—Missouri's four-year-old public utility strike law was ruled unconstitutional today.

Attorney General J. E. Taylor, who handed down the ruling on a request from the House of Representatives, said the law conflicted with federal labor legislation. He based his decision on a U. S. Supreme Court ruling of Feb. 26 which termed a similar utility law in Wisconsin invalid.

The law had been used twice since its enactment in 1947. Last year Gov. Forrest Smith resorted to the law twice.

11,000 Still Locked Out In Steel RR Dispute

By James H. Dolsen

PITTSBURGH, March 20.—The huge plant of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., which stretches out along both banks of the Monongahela River through the heart of the city, has stood silent and deserted from March 12 to the date this article is being written.

The 10,000 workers, whose labor applied to the machinery and raw materials had poured out hundreds of millions of dollars in wealth for its small clique of owners headed by the Mellons, gathered together in saloons and restaurants to discuss the situation and flocked in hundreds daily to the State Unemployment Compensation offices to file their claims. Another thousand workers, employed on the Monongahela Connecting Railroad, which supplies the plants with iron ore and other raw materials, were in the same situation.

What happened was that Adm. Ben Moreell, the ex-brasshat who is president of the corporation, had ordered the mills closed down in a wage dispute with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, whose members operate the Mon-Con.

There are only 500 Brotherhood men involved. Granting their demand for a 35-cent-an-hour wage increase would have been small potatoes to the J&L, which owns the railway.

Moreell alleged that the railroad men were engaged in a "slowdown" which was becoming dangerous to the continued operation of the blast and open hearth furnaces. The union charged the

closing was an "old-fashioned lock-out." Earl B. Welcome, Brotherhood deputy president, in charge of negotiations, explained the alleged "slowdown" was due to detailed observance by its members of the railroad's own rules for the operation of trains.

According to the union official, severe disciplinary measures enforced for reported violations of such regulations, together with a serious accident from the failure to equip cars with airbrakes, led the workers for their own protection to follow out all rules in detail. The consequence, as the vice chairman of the BRT grievance committee pointed out, is that all operations were slowed down.

Inspection of the coupling apparatus for a train of 55 cars thus takes about 2½ hours whereas it had been hastily done—and company officials knew this—previously in half an hour. Rules require that cars which are in bad condition be marked "unsafe" and be sent to the repair shop "as soon as possible." This regulation had been ignored so often it became a joke, according to BRT men, who are now refusing to handle such cars for regular service.

Officials of the two big CIO Steelworkers locals involved—Hazelwood Local 1843 and Southside Local 1272—joined at first in

the BRT charge that the closing of the plants was a company lock-out.

Later John S. Murray, Director of District 16 of the steel union, contradicted them, declaring that the union contract accorded J&L the right to cease operations any time it wished, provided notification was given previously to the USW. This had been done.

Railway Mediation Board representatives succeeded by last Monday in reaching an agreement on all except the 35-cent wage demand of the BRT. Welcome said this had been reduced to a "package" demand amounting to 12½ cents an hour, which is "rock-bottom." Management had counterposed several offers which the union turned down.

The Mon-Con tried to get the BRT to go back to the 48-hour work week, which the local won here last year although the union nationally has not obtained it from the trunk lines. The rank and file are bitterly opposed to longer hours. Yielding on this point would also prejudice the fight by the BRT on a national scale for the 40-hour week.

An alternative proposal by the railroad was a four-cent-an-hour raise with the retention of the 40-hour week and the addition of a cost-of-living escalator clause.

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Bigger and Better Farms in the USSR

MOSCOW

By Joseph Clark

How He Got 160 Shopmates to Take Subs for 'Worker'

A Chicago electrical worker took time out from a streamlined tour of New York yesterday to tell how 160 Worker subs were obtained in his department of 330 workers. He and his comrades, a Negro steel worker and a farm equipment worker, won the New York trip as prizes for the best jobs done in the just-concluded Worker sub drive.

The electrical worker was vigorously contemptuous of those who claim that people are too frightened to read or subscribe to the paper which fights for peace. "The people are not scared," he said emphatically. That's a lot of . . .

"There was no Red scare among the workers," he declared. Asked to explain the great success of The Worker drive in his plant, he said: "The issues are very strong today—the wage freeze, high cost of living, overtime pay. The guys are ready for battle in the shops today."

The only real difficulty, he said, was the fact that workers are caught so tight in the price vise that they found it a great strain to dig up \$2.50 for a sub. The price squeeze has brought on "garnishes" of many workers' pay, he said. "They're buying on time. Monday they're broke, haven't got a dime to their name." But the workers want The Worker, he said, and took subs when initial payments of 50 cents or \$1 were accepted to make payment easier.

ALL NEW READERS

The Negro steel worker said he'd gotten 26 subs, and noted that they were all fellow mill hands, and all new Worker readers. "I got most of the 26 in my department," he said. "I'd carry the paper to the mill, pass it around and, after a while, some of the men asked if they could subscribe to it."

"The main thing they liked in the paper," he said, "was the union stories, and how the Communist Party is fighting on the issues." He and fellow-steel workers aimed at getting 40 subs but wound up with 75 from steel unionists.

A farm equipment worker who brought in 23 subs made the third of the visiting trio. Asked for his "secret" of sub-securing success, he commented:

"You can't expect to have anyone eat anything new until he tastes it first. The same way—you can get subs for The Worker if you let people 'taste' it."

He explained that he regularly cut out timely and significant articles from the paper and passed them around for workers to read. "Then in the sub drive you don't bowl them over with something mysterious and new," he said. "It's hard to get a guy to sacrifice \$2.50 for something he doesn't know about."

To emphasize his point, both as to the financial difficulties of the workers and the eagerness to read what The Worker has to say, he recalled:

"One guy—his wife has six kids. They had a new baby, two weeks old. He scraped up a \$1 on account for a sub, and he paid the rest in 50-cent installments."

'Worker' Reporter To Join Pilgrimage Against Deportation

Harry Raymond, reporter and writer for the Daily Worker, will go to Washington, D. C., on March 27 and 28 to protest to government officials against the threatened deportation of his wife, Rose Lightcap Nelson, it was announced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Raymond will be a part of the national pilgrimage to Washington of the American citizen relatives of non-citizens who face deportation. The national pilgrimage is sponsored by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, which is defending more than 170 non-citizens, against the threat of deportation under the McCarran Law.

Rose Nelson, 48, was born in the Ukraine and has lived in the United States for 38 years. She was arrested on Aug. 10, 1950, and released on \$5,000 bail. In October, 1950, she was re-arrested and held on Ellis Island without bail together with 17 others. After nationwide protest and a special court fight, the 18 were ordered released from Ellis Island. On March 9, 1951, Rose Nelson was ordered deported under the McCarran Law and an appeal in her case is now pending.

The pilgrimage will petition the President, the Attorney General, the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, members of Congress, and other government officials to cancel the deportation proceedings against their relatives and permit them to become American citizens.

Participants in the pilgrimage will come from Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), Seattle, St. Louis, Gary (Indiana), Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Niles (Ohio), Paterson (New Jersey), New Bedford (Massachusetts), and New York City.

For some time now a process of merging smaller collective farms into large units has been going on in the Soviet Union. It has paid off in more efficient use of agricultural machinery, larger harvests and bigger animal herds. But the change has brought new problems with it, and what's involved is the path that agriculture will take in the transition from socialism to Communism.

Some of the problems that have arisen become the subject of a vast discussion now going on, especially among farm folk. This discussion received a new stimulus from a recent article in Pravda by N. S. Khrushchev, secretary of the Moscow Communist Party, also one of the secretaries of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and a member of the Politbureau.

Khrushchev dealt mainly with questions of housing and construction in the collective farms. Integrating collective farms wasn't an end in itself, of course, and it was not merely a matter of getting higher yields. These big farms are important because they lead to improvements in services to farmers, in better living conditions and in a rapid advanced culture and welfare. Khrushchev shows how the smaller farms lacked the manpower to build houses; there was a shortage of skilled carpenters, joiners, stove setters and roofers.

As a result, farm families had to build their homes mainly by their own efforts, and most conscientious farmers had the least time for building their own homes.

The new large farms are able to organize construction brigades, Khrushchev notes, and establish enterprises producing building materials, bricks, tiles, etc., as well as providing specialists and trained personnel. Now on the larger farms it will be possible to place responsibility on the collective farms themselves to build homes for the farmers.

Breaking down the differences between town and countryside has always been viewed as a fundamental factor in the transition of socialism to Communism. The large farm settlements are able to build and maintain their own schools, clubs, bathhouses, creches, houses of agriculture and other cultural-welfare institutions.

20-YEAR CHANGES

Khrushchev reminds agricultural officials that the farm villages today are not what they were 20 years ago. There's a big intelligentsia on the collective farms, for one thing—teachers, agronomists, doctors, Machine-Tractor Station (MTS) mechanics, tractor drivers, and brigade leaders. Furthermore, with the extension of compulsory seven-year education to the countryside all over the USSR the young people are graduates of the seven-year school, which includes three years of secondary school. Many of them are graduates of the 10-year school.

With new people and new types of farms you need new and better living facilities despite tradition and habit. You need three, four and five room homes; they have to be light, spacious, strongly built, fire resistant and also inexpensive, Khrushchev says.

The Moscow Party leader raps those conservative architects who say the farmers don't want anything but one-family homes. Granted that most of them do—and what they want they'll have—Khrushchev points to the experience of the Ukraine where farmers were quite enthusiastic about two-story build-

Times' Fantasy and Soviet Reality

Something's afoot in Soviet agriculture, and, at the moment there appear to be two sources of information on them which are readily available to American newspaper readers. One comes from a cloudy crystal ball in Paris, in which C. L. Sulzberger has discovered evidence that the Soviet Union is "now engaged in a vast social revolution" which will "lead to the eventual liquidation of the peasantry." For some unexplained reason, the New York Times writer suspects that the Soviet Union is "liquidating" the collective farms despite the obvious consequence of "economic turmoil" and "reduction in planned agricultural output."

The alternative to this gibberish is the accompanying article—written in the Soviet Union—by Joseph Clark, Daily Worker Moscow correspondent. "What's involved is the path that agriculture will take in the transition from socialism to communism," Clark reports.

ings even though everyone had said they wouldn't like them. He adds: "Of course houses must only be built in two or four flats with the consent of the collective farmers."

MORE VARIETY

The weight of tradition weighs heavily in the countryside, but Khrushchev shows that with the new, larger farms, more efficient and more beautiful settlements can be developed. It won't be necessary, as in the old villages, to build rows of homes along just one road, but homes and roads can be laid out in more varied patterns.

Collective farmers not only own their family houses but they have allotments of land as personal property. On the consolidated collective farms, Khrushchev suggests that part of these personal allotments should be located at the outskirts of the communal land. Here it will be possible to cultivate them with the use of tractors and machinery, making the work easier for the farmer. At the same time the farmer will have sufficient personal property around his home

to plant an orchard of 15 to 20 trees as well as a vegetable garden.

Khrushchev also discusses the name that would be most suitable for the consolidated farms. They aren't villages or hamlets any more, because of their size and the new improvements and amenities. But he also thinks that the term that has been used in the Ukraine "Agro-Gorod" (Agro-City) is a bit too high-sounding, because these won't be cities in the true sense of the word. He thinks the word "settlement" might be more adequate to describe them.

While the discussion goes on, so does the enormous work of transforming agriculture to a higher level of productivity, and above all the continuous improvement of the living conditions of the people who raise the food for their country.

IF YOU LIVE IN—
NEBRASKA
TURN TO PAGE 10

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Around the Globe

By Joseph Starobin

Peron and La Prensa

ARGENTINA'S Gen. Juan Domingo Peron has been putting the screws on the conservative newspaper, *La Prensa*, for two main reasons. One lies on the planes of internal Argentine politics. The other involves preparations for the Inter-American Conference which opens in Washington on Monday. This is the parley where the State Department will try to sew up the raw materials and the manpower of all the hemisphere countries as firmly and as cheaply as it can.



In the sphere of domestic affairs, Peron's attack on *La Prensa* is an easy way of maintaining the illusion that "Peronismo" is still battling the traditional, oligarchic forces. In fact, the suppression of *La Prensa* facilitates Peron's thesis that he represents a "third way"—against traditional, money-grubbing capitalism on the one hand, and against communism on the other.

Last Spring, a series of democratic papers were suppressed, among them the Communist daily, *La Hora*, and the weekly, *Orientacion*. This January, Peron turned on *La Prensa*, which is more or less the *London Times* of Argentina, owned by a single family for several generations, and something of a power to itself.

The imposing old brownstone building on the Avenida de Mayo, not far from Peron's own palace, gives the appearance of musty tradition and academic virtue. It has for years catered to the reading habits of the city upper classes and landed aristocracy.

By closing this paper down, and threatening to expropriate it, Peron refurbishes the idea that he is battling the traditional institutions of Argentina in the interests of the alleged "third way": in this case, he is using the slogan that "the press must serve the people."

In effect, this is a grand diversion. And Peron needs this diversion. In recent months, ominous cracks have appeared within the Peronist structure itself. The main one was a heroic strike of the railway workers—in fact, two strikes—during which the rank and file bucked the Peronist leaders of the Confederation of Labor and demanded that the government (the railways are nationalized) should pay a living wage.

Even the use of terror (the arrest of several hundred workers, and unrestrained redbaiting) was unavailing.

The railway workers finally forced the government to give in. But the repercussion among the masses who still follow Peron was substantial.

Moreover, the strike coincided with the rise of a powerful Argentine peace movement which has been sharply critical of Peron's concessions to American imperialism. During the past year, despite his vaunted "third way," Peron has been snuggling close to Wall Street and was rewarded with a loan of \$125,000,000.

This leads me to the external aspect of the *La Prensa* case. Since the Korean war, and the sky-rocketing prices of agricultural goods, Peron's ability to maneuver has increased. By early 1950, he had come to the end of his joyride with the funds accumulated from profiteering during the second World War. His Five Year Plan for alleged industrialization of the country was in trouble. And Peron made his peace with Wall Street.

Now he sees the opportunity to get much better terms from Britain and from the United States.

The attack on *La Prensa* enables Peron to make it appear that he is battling "foreign influences," for *La Prensa's* main defender has been the State Department and those big American newspapers who want Peron to come into the hemispheric alliance.

The appeal to the "defense of Argentine interests"—even though demagogic—is a powerful weapon for Peron on the eve of a conference where he expects to drive a hard bargain with his friends in Wall Street and Washington.

It should be noted that the *New York Times* now cries out against the attack on *La Prensa*—but hardly said a word about the suppression of the democratic and workingclass papers last Spring. In fact, the wooing and winning of Peron early last year brought only applause from the *Times* and such papers who saw Argentina opened up for American capital investment.

No doubt, the fears for *La Prensa's* freedom are admirable, but they coincide strangely with the haggling over the prices of goods and the terms of alliance—the State Department's major headache just now.

Letters from Readers

Criticizes North On Omission

NEW YORK

Editor, Daily Worker:

Joseph North's article "Gloom Over the Colleges" was very fine.

However, I feel he has made a very serious omission in failing to point out the special conditions faced by the Negro college student in our country. To mention the quota system which keeps many Negro youth from entering colleges is not enough.

I would like to call to your attention the article by Geraldine Johnson in the current issue (Vol. IV No. 2) of *New Foundations*. In this article Miss Johnson points out:

- That, though 233 Negro students have been admitted to previously all-white schools, the jimcrow barrier to education in the South is far from being broken down.

- That the Supreme Court has not tackled the question of "separate but equal" educational facilities.

- That in Texas 9 percent of the white population is receiving higher education compared with 4 percent of the Negro population.

That the peak enrollment of Negro college students in the U. S. was 90,000 in a total student enrollment of 2,500,000.

(By my figuring this is 3.6 percent in a country where the Negro people are 8.3 percent of the total population.)

Negro students have been especially hard-hit by the rising cost of living and of tuition fees. The Negro students are in the lower and middle-income brackets mentioned in North's article.

Since this country has been on a war-footing, there has been a decline of about 20 percent in the enrollment of Negro college students.

The only Negro student attending Louisiana State University had to leave because he couldn't afford to continue. This is typical; not special.

At Ohio State, just one non-segregated school, there has been a decline of over 1,400 Negro students or six times the total of new admissions.

The war policies of the government have been lending increasing impetus to jimcrow in our country. We cannot expect democracy for Negro youth in the colleges or in the courts if our country is engaged in a war against the other colored peoples of the world.

Witness Lt. Gilbert. John Derrick, Martinsville, Trenton and Willie McGee.

Witness the disproportionate drafting of Negro youth into a jimcrow army where they are written off as expendables.

It is exactly because of the above mentioned facts that when we look to the campuses for broad civil rights and peace and anti-draft movements we see the Negro students and Negro-white unity as the key to our struggles.

Educational Director,

Brooklyn College LYL.

(The writer of this letter is right. The special conditions faced by the Negro college student should certainly have been stressed. We plan furthermore, to have a special article exclusively on this subject.—Joseph North).

Press Roundup

THE MIRROR'S Drew Pearson reports on the high degree of efficiency possessed by the saintly man who serves as the U. S. Senate chaplain. The Rev. F. B. Harris "wrote a special prayer" when "Capitol police were alerted to expect a mob of imported Red agitators on Capitol Hill." If you don't recognize them by the description, that was the orderly assemblage of American citizens, who exercised their right and their sacred duty to make a pilgrimage to Washington for peace. The Rev. Harris, taking his inspiration from that heavenly body known as the State Department, tossed off a "prayer" to open the eyes of the duped who would follow false leaders who cry peace, peace, peace.

THE NEWS says it's pretty noble of Franco to offer troops to the U. S. in view of the "snubs and insults" that have been "heaped upon him ever since World War II."

THE HERALD TRIBUNE says that the Pentagon's record on army jimcrow at home shows that "the armed forces are fighting democracy's war at home as well as abroad."

THE COMPASS'S T. O. Thackrey reviews O'Dwyer's performance at the crime probe, decides that "whatever the qualifications of William O'Dwyer for district attorney or for

mayor, his skill as a diplomat had been established."

THE N.Y. TIMES' anti-Soviet expert, Harry Schwartz, reports a "purge" of "thousands of union organizers, chairman and other functionaries" in the Soviet Union. The trade union paper, *Trud* is full of "criticism and condemnations by union members against their officials" who are charged with "not concerning themselves with improving workers' conditions." Mr. Schwartz is pulling our leg. Hasn't the *Times* told us many times that unions have no function in the Soviet Union and that workers never, never are permitted to criticize?

THE POST'S Robert S. Allen reports that Averell Harriman, White House aide in charge of foreign affairs, told a "private meeting" of Congressmen that "all our reports indicate no Russian moves for a world war."

THE WORLD TELEGRAM says that "if the State Police Benevolent Assn. wants to end gambling at Saratoga, the proper place to go for results is the Governor's office."

THE JOURNAL AMERICAN'S survivor of the "Red Hell" of Hungary, Katalin Karady, reports that "in Budapest it's dangerous to sing American songs like *Temptation* or *Some Enchanted Evening* 'in the bathtub.' It's risky here, too. —R.F.

Methodist Youth Hit Draft

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 20.—The Methodist Youth Fellowship of the New Haven District concluded a three-day annual session here by asking Congressional leaders to oppose compulsory conscription. Letters including this demand were sent to all members of Congress.

World of Labor

By George Morris

3. More on the Lies Our Embassy Peddles in Britain

ALTHOUGH THE AMERICAN embassy in Britain called in some U.S. and European labor men, and the "Voice of America" redbaiter, the renegade Liston Oak, to draw up its news letter "explaining" the labor walkout from the U.S. war agencies, it is amazing how stupid their output is. Or, what is more likely, the "experts" consider the British workers very stupid.

In an effort to picture the walkout as evidence of "militancy," "independence" and "strength," the letter asks, "Would it be possible for Russian or Polish workers to go on strike against the speedup and the freezing of their wages, as many American workers are now doing?"

This was written for the consumption of British workers on March 5, five days after the General Council of the Trade Union Congress of Britain passed a resolution demanding the Government amend Order 1305 and remove penalties for violation of the ban on strikes. Also, the rightwing-run council asked that penalties imposed upon gas and dock workers for engaging in recent strikes be dropped.

The fact that so conservative a pro-Attlee body as the TUC council's majority finds it necessary (due to pressure from below) to ask for at least some relaxation on the no-strike ban needs no further comment from us as to where strikes are really forbidden. As to the boast that American workers do strike, only a few days before the embassy sent its letter, railroad workers were ordered back to work by the Army on pain of losing their jobs and seniority.

But even more important, back of the walkout of the labor leaders is the dickering between them and the industrialists on the terms upon which a "no-strike pledge" would be put into effect—a pledge which, for "moral" effect, would be called "voluntary," but would be a strike ban for all practical purposes.

It is unlikely that British workers, who have always been much closer to the Soviet Union and understand it as a government of the workers, will swallow the nonsense about the absence of a right to strike in the USSR. European workers in general know that a strike is a weapon against capitalists and becomes useless where there are no capitalists. The workers of the Soviet Union run everything themselves and have the power to correct all abuses or injustices without a strike.

It makes no more sense for a worker to strike in a truly socialist country than it does for a person to cut off his nose to spite his face. There is, of course, no ban on strikes in the Soviet Union.

Along the same lines, the embassy's *News Letter* tells British workers, "It would be inconceivable in Moscow for trade union leaders to walk out of an agency comparable to the Wage Stabilization Board." Are there any Charles E. Wilson's, Eric Johnstons, Walter Giffords, or any other kind of employer to walk away from? There are no such animals in the Soviet Union, nor are there tri-partite or bi-partite bodies. All government bodies and agencies are LABOR BODIES.

The Embassy also digs down the barrel for the slop about "slave labor" in the Soviet Union and invokes the authority of that "socialist" leader Norman Thomas in support of its position.

Thomas, a worthless castoff here, is apparently considered by the State Department as of some worth among socialist-influenced Europeans.

But while the "slave labor" yarn is taken with much salt even by Socialist followers in Europe, the Embassy is quite sure that the oppression of 15,000,000 Negroes in America is well known to Europeans. Its letter, therefore, admits to "the remnants of such evils as racial discrimination." The British workers are given the impression that only the mop-up of "remnants" remains when, as everyone knows, even laws necessary to cope with the evil have been sidetracked "for the duration," the real job was hardly tackled, and Ambassador Walter Gifford's AT&T is one of the worst offenders against fair employment of Negroes or Jews.

They are screaming "forced labor" against the Soviet Union because, as the labor leaders who walked out let it slip out, one of Charles E. Wilson's plan is a forced labor draft in America in the name of the "emergency."

Our State Department must be having a tough time selling American "freedom" abroad when it has to resort to such crude lies.

COMING: Gangsters and Witchhunters . . . By Art Shields . . . In the weekend Worker

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Crooks and Warmakers

(Continued from Page 1)

real "big fix" in the U. S. A. today—the "big fix" which is sending our boys to die in Korea; the "big fix" which allows the billionaire Wall Street banker-industrialists to seize control of the nation's factories, on the one hand, and the nation's foreign policy on the other. The real "big fix" in America today is the sinister preparation for an unnecessary, unjust, and suicidal war modelled on the Hitler-Mussolini-Hirohito Axis war "against Communism." Kefauver himself is a supporter of this "big fix." He wants us to forget it.

These periodic probes are not aimed at rousing the people of the country to throw out of the window the two graft-ridden old parties—GOP and Democrat—they are Roman circuses intended to make the people forget the BIG CRIME THAT IS BEING COMMITTED AGAINST THEM IN THE WAR PLOT, in the LYNCH SYSTEM which involves the collusion of the ENTIRE GOVERNMENT MACHINE from the Supreme Court down to the lowest Negro-killing sheriff in Mississippi.

The Murder Inc. leader, Anastasia, says he was hired by a big corporation not to break strikes but to "fight Communists" in the Phelps Dodge strike. The State Department uses exactly the same cynical alibi when it sends jet planes and bombers to wipe out the city of Seoul, while the warships offshore calmly pour leaden death into the streets of helpless people. . . .

WE BELIEVE THAT the entire social system of private profit is rotten to the heart. Nothing can really protect the country from its rottenness until the people replace it with a higher, more moral system of socialism, with the people owning the industries.

But we know that socialism is not yet the aim of the people as a whole.

It is the will of the people however to clean up the country of the grafters, the crooks in high places, the underworld GOP-Democratic tieup which reaches to the highest places.

Only the people can wield the broom that can get rid of some of this vileness. Decent men of all political groups can unite on some of the issues revealed:

- To insist that the murderers of Pete Panto be found and brought to justice after O'Dwyer let them get away.
- To bring to justice the hired killers of the murdered union member, Mario Russo, murdered in the Phelps-Dodge strike of 1946.
- To smoke out the entire network which binds a Dewey to the Saratoga gamblers, an Impellitteri to the mobsters.
- To unmask and punish the police officials who engineered the attack on Paul Robeson at Peekskill while they were protecting the crooks and gamblers!

The thread that binds Wall Street to Costello to the leaders of the GOP and Democratic parties is better understood now by millions. The way is open for a united movement of labor and other groups of New Yorkers for decent government, for a peace party fighting graft from top to bottom.

We know that the American people want to get rid of the Deweys, the O'Dwyers, the Impellitteris, the Trumans who get elected by attacking Wall Street, and hinting a Peace Mission to the Soviet Union, only to invite Wall Street into the government to start fomenting war.

The policy of the CIO and AFL officials—clinging to the skirts of a Truman or a Dewey—is bankrupt and cynical.

Labor is betrayed in the "emergency mobilization" by the same Truman Administration which the Greens and Murrys so ardently supported—and will support in the future.

The people are betrayed by the two-party system. They need their own independent political machinery which will unite the American Labor Party, the Progressive Party and any other new force ready to battle in 1952 for decency, social progress and peace.

It is no use crying "they are all crooks" and let it go at that. It is no use saying "maybe we will get a better break from these crooks in the next election."

A political realignment is badly needed in America against the crooks who lead the democracy-destroying witchhunts. The Kefauvers have their own axes to grind. They do not scare the banker-gangster-politician set-up. Only a new mass people's party will do that.



These Were the People of The Peace Pilgrimage

By Joseph North

IF YOU WANT to know what kind of people went to Washington on the Peace Pilgrimage, you can get a good idea from these two delegates—Miss Alberta Hadley, 28, of Oakland, Calif., first Negro woman elected to the executive board of the Interna-

tional Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, and John T. Goforth, of Butte, Mont., a winner at Anaconda Copper.

Miss Hadley, a dynamic young Negro woman who came to the Coast only eight years ago from a small Arkansas town, worked as a welder in the California shipyard.

Goforth, a copper miner since he was of teen-age, is a charter member of the Min, Mill and Smelter Union, and known to thousands in Montana. He received 4,500 votes last year when he ran for state legislature on the Progressive Party ticket. That is 1,200 more than he got in '48.

"And I'm running for City Council next election," he said, "on a peace program." He said he was confident this time he would be elected, especially since the copper workers "know I stand for peace."

Miss Hadley declared: "I think the Negro people have a special role to play for peace. After we maintain the right kind of peace we won't have any McGee or Martinsville cases. Peace abroad inevitably means peace at home."

Miss Hadley, who has been a warehouse worker for the past three years said, "The Korean people are fighting for the same things we Negro people are fighting in the United States—for liberation."

She was born in Arkansas. Her father was a laborer. She left the small Southwestern town of Crosssett to find work in the shipyards during the war. "Shortly after I got to Oakland I was happy to be able to voice my sentiments, and I have been putting up a fight for peace and decent wages."

"The pilgrimage was wonderful," she said. "You learned how many people all over the country and the world stand for peace as you do. I feel I can double my effort in fighting for peace because now I know how many allies I have here, at home, and across the seas."

Goforth, a wiry man of 49, showed his union card which indicates he started in the mines Sept. 19, 1917—some 34 years back. He works in an air shaft for the greatest copper monopoly in the world—Anaconda Copper.

He is the father of five, "one of them is a boy of 18, and you see, I've got a personal stake in peace. I don't want to see my

boy drafted to die in a war nobody wants."

He said his oldest daughter "would have loved to come on the pilgrimage, but the expenses were too high." The warmongers have tried to smear the peace pilgrims as "un-American," Goforth said. "Take me. I've got Cherokee blood, and so many other strains that I guess I'm like Heinz 57 varieties. But I know this: my two great-grandfathers fought in the Civil War. And I've been active in trade-union life since I went to work."

His local, No. 1, of Mine and Mill, consists of about 5,000 workers, he said, who are of every nationality. He said peace sentiment is powerful in Butte; Crusade ballots bound 80 percent in favor of withdrawing the troops from Korea and recognizing China.

The miner said he was one of five from Montana. The others were Mickey Adkins, another co-worker of Local 1, a farmer from Conrad, another worker from Polson, and housewife, Mrs. Milly Hellman, of Great Falls. They came by car, powed through a violent snowstorm in Nebraska, but kept on.

Other typical delegates were the 16 from Ithaca, where Cornell University is located, youngsters who know the issues of war or peace. They refused to take No for an answer from upstate New York congressmen and helped delegates to find those legislators who were "out" to the pilgrims.

Though the credentials committee hasn't, at this writing, had the opportunity to present a full report, some results are known:

In addition to the 1,100 who came from New York on the two trains (others arrived by car), Maryland sent 250, upstate New York 49, Illinois, 75; Pennsylvania, 165; Massachusetts, 100; Michigan, 55 (who came despite a big snowstorm); Connecticut, 55.

More remote points of the compass saw the following: Utah, 14; Maine, 4; Colorado, 15; Vermont, 2; Alabama, 3; Texas, 5; Minnesota, 7; North Carolina, 4; Oregon, 4; Indiana, 19; Tennessee, 2; the state of Washington, 4.

They came from 36 states.

They left confident they will multiply their numbers and represent millions at the forthcoming peace congress in Chicago, June 1 and 2.

Peace Delegates Find USSR, Europe Eager for Peace

CLEVELAND, March 20.—This country and its leaders, not the Soviet Union, are threatening world peace, three delegates to the recent world peace congress in Warsaw told a rally here the other night.

Edmund Bobrowicz of Milwaukee, Charles Proctor of Chicago and Mrs. Pauline Taylor, Youngstown Negro civic leader, said that everywhere they went on their trip through Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia they found people living happily, well clothed and fed and expressing their desire and that of their governments for peace.

"From my talks with the people of all the countries in Europe as well as Russia, I can tell you this sincerely," said Bobrowicz, a member of the Fur and Leather Workers Union. "The threat of war that exists today, I am sorry to say, stems from this country and this country alone. Everywhere else the people are clamoring for peace and question this country's motives."

Bobrowicz, Mrs. Taylor and Proctor, a member of the CIO Packinghouse Workers Union, urged that the people in this country stand up and speak forcibly for peace as the only means of preventing destruction of the world through an atomic bomb war.

Chairman was Joe Kres of the United Electrical Workers Union.

Voice of Americans

CONNECTICUT

The following poem appeared in the Bridgeport Post, written by Mrs. Joanna Wagner:

LET'S GIVE THEM BREAD

Let's give them bread instead of guns,
Those homeless, cold, and hungry ones.
Whose foot can find no spot to rest;
Our bombs have made them dispossessed.
Ne'er let Old Glory be unfurled
Across a burned and ravished world!
Nor bend in shame her starry head
Above the bones of atom-dead!
Our Christ hates all this genocide;
To give men life, for men He died.
To us He did His word bequeathe,
"Put up thy sword into the sheath."

FLORIDA

CHESTER M. WAY, of St. Petersburg: "Why are we continually bandying words with Russia? Are we trying to get into a world war? Is it a part of a propaganda scheme to incite our own people? If so, it's most unsuccessful. No doubt the propaganda machine in Washington is now working full tilt.

"The American people do not wish to send their sons to Korea, Asia or Europe to fight another world war.

"If people want to live in peace with their neighbors, they do not quarrel every morning in the week, do they? They would plan some sort of get-together and find out that all people are human beings; that there is some good in each of us and find a way to live peacefully together." (The Hartford Courant).

INDIANA

GUY C. GADDY, on the "national emergency": "The raw deal handed to the switchmen is a good example. They should wade in snow and ice covered tracks for a lower than standard hourly pay rate, endanger their lives for a so-called patriotic duty of going back to work for a starvation wage so that packers and shippers can reap their unfair profits." (The Hammond Times).

MASSACHUSETTS

H. C. W. of Springfield, Mass.: "My grandson has the makings of a statesman. At least, he offers a remedy for the world's sorry mess. How he knows about the situation we do not understand, for he is only five years old. But he announced recently:

"I am going to friendly up the world. I'll friendly up Stalin. I'll say, 'Don't be unfriendly to Americans. I am an American. Don't be afraid! I am not going to drop a bomb on you.' I'll friendly him up." (The Springfield Union).

MICHIGAN

W. H. ALLMENDINGER, of Royal Oak: "My grandfather slipped away from Germany more than 100 years ago to escape compulsory military training.

"Have we sunk to the degradation of Prussianized Germany? What did compulsory military training profit that country? Don't we learn anything from history?

"What price democracy when we feed innocent youth into a yawning gulch of militarism?" (Detroit Free Press).

MINNESOTA

Corporal Gerald Solberg, of Duluth, recently walked through Taegu, Korea, and wrote home to his family about what he saw there. His letter stated:

"Taegu is one of the cities to which refugees flocked . . . and it was easy to see the misery wherever you looked. We saw people with severe burns, probably as a result of napalm bombs, a jelly form of gasoline which burns a large area when dropped. A lot of civilians had their hair filled with powder, probably DDT. On the streets were little tykes with kettles, begging and crying from hunger. You couldn't help one without helping a thousand, so there was just nothing to do.

"Little kids were dressed with nothing more than a sack, and even those had been torn so badly, you could see their bare bodies underneath. While walking along the street in a zigzag fashion to avoid walking over people, I saw an old man with leprosy. He had rolls of cloth bags on which he dragged himself. His pants leg was torn, and you could see where the leg was rotting. He was picking bugs out of the decay of his leg. . . .

"After seeing all this misery we just turned around and went back to the compound. I didn't sleep very good.

"With this current cold wave I keep thinking of those miserable people in Taegu wondering how they will keep warm. You have no conception of what this is, nor can I find words that could convey the misery and wretchedness of conditions in Korea." (Duluth News-Tribune).

NEBRASKA

MRS. A. F. LINDAU of Omaha: "The gasoline jelly bomb dropped by our airmen are literally burning enemy soldiers alive. Civilians by the thousands caught in the fighting areas are suffering the same fate. Wives and mothers and all Christians should raise their voices to our Government to stop this slaughter of the innocents." (The World-Herald).

NEW JERSEY

ROSALIE REGAN, of Plainfield: "I should like to ask citizens of Plainfield and North Plainfield, especially parents of school-age children, if they really consider it necessary to have air raid drills in the schools.

"First: Are the children being unduly frightened by the drills and the frequent mention of the possibility of an atomic bomb being dropped on their school?

"Second: Is the likelihood of such a bombing so imminent that we really accomplish anything by drilling our children now?

"Third: Is preparation for war the way to make peace?" (Plainfield Courier-News).

Tolstoy Is 'Communist,' So Is Peace, Says Musmanno

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH, March 20.—Judge Michael A. Musmanno labelled Leo Tolstoy, the Russian novelist, a "Communist," as he began his third month of testimony as an "expert" on Marxism in the frame-up "sedition" trial. Tolstoy, apostle of the doctrine of non-resistance, died seven years before the Russian revolution.

Musmanno has taken many other liberties with history since he began his testimony Jan. 16. He has asserted, for instance, that Lenin planned the Russian revolution from New York City—although Lenin never visited the United States.

The State's phony expert referred to Tolstoy as one of the "Communist" writers he had studied in acquiring his knowledge of the Marxist movement.

Tolstoy, however, was opposed to Marxism.

The defendants are Steve Nelson and Andy Ondo, Communist Party organizers, and James Dolson, Daily Worker writer.

Musmanno has testified that he had the three Communists arrested last summer because they were opposing the Korean war. He will not admit, however, that most Americans disbelieve in this war today. And he denied last Friday that he had ever heard of the opposition that is now developing against the war among certain important capitalists.

Defense counsel John T. McTernan asked him if he had seen the recent appeal for peace with Korea and China and the Soviet Union that had been made by Ernest T. Weir, president of National Steel Co., with headquarters in Pittsburgh.

Weir's appeal was splashed in the press and made into a pamphlet.

Musmanno insisted he knew nothing about it. Nor did he

know, he said, of the Get-out-of-Korea appeal made by Joseph Kennedy, former ambassador to Britain, he said.

BARS GALLUP POLL

Trial Judge Henry K. O'Brien intervened when McTernan asked Musmanno if he had seen the results of the Gallup poll, showing that 56 percent of the American people wanted peace in Korea. The question was ruled out without explanation.

To Musmanno, the peace movement is "Communist." And he spent much of the day shouting that the "cominform" had started the peace "plot."

Under cross-examination, however, Musmanno admitted that he had no personal knowledge of the "cominform's" activities or the peace movement either. He had heard things on the radio, read things in the newspapers, and had been told things by persons whose names he didn't know, he admitted.

This added up to nothing. The judge at first tried to make a glamorous tale of mysterious visits that he said he had made to Communist headquarters in New York and to the peace information center in the same city last summer.

He asserted that he got the lowdown about the peace "plot" at these places from mysterious women who wouldn't give him their names.

There were smiles in the courtroom at the judge's mystery stories. The judge also said that he had

gotten information about the "cominform" and "peace" from Naval Intelligence reports. He couldn't produce the reports or remember just what they said, however.

McTernan therefore asked the Court to rule out all Musmanno's testimony about the Communists and peace as "hearsay," that lacked any foundation.

Judge O'Brien refused the request as usual.

Musmanno was so extremely disorderly, however, he yelled so loud and so long on several occasions, that O'Brien asked him to stop several times.

The trial judge has seldom done this. He habitually gives his fellow Common Pleas judge pretty full leeway. But there has been much criticism of Musmanno's utter disregard of court rules and decorum lately.

O'Brien also instructed his fellow judge to answer a couple questions as to the sources of his knowledge, which he had been evading by making irrelevant speeches.

In one of these speeches Musmanno said McTernan was telling "falsehoods" again. The trial judge did not rebuke Musmanno for this vilification, however, nor did he grant McTernan's demand for a mistrial.

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Typos Vote to Ask OK On Oregonian Strike

PORTLAND, Ore., March 20.

—The Portland local of the AFL International Typographical Union has voted to ask the International for permission to call a strike against the Portland Oregonian and the Oregon Journal.

The vote was 226 to 11.

Union delegate Bert Aaron said last night there has been "no progress" in negotiations with the employers in the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase and a shorter work week.

Electricians Strike In Tennessee

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., March 20.

—Electric maintenance work in six counties served by the Cumberland Electric Membership Corp.,

What's On?

Manhattan

SONIA SADRON, recent Charcoals at Teachers Center Gallery, 206 W. 15th St., through March 30. Gallery hours daily except Sunday, 1-6 p.m.

Coming

THE NAVY has called "Duck" back to duty—there's going to be a party and dance for him, Saturday night, March 24, "2" live bands, Spanish and American music. Contribution, men \$1, women 75c. 95 Ave. B, corner 6th St. 8:30 p.m.

SPRING FESTIVAL WEEKEND, March 24-25, at Nature Friends' Camp Midvale, Midvale, N. J. Entertainment, social and folk dancing, outdoor sports and spring in the Ramapos. Can you ask for anything more? For information call Pompton Lakes 7-2160.

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Dennis

(Continued from Page 1)
entire movement for peace, Negro liberation, maintenance of the democratic rights of all the people, decent living conditions for the workingclass of our nation. These are the things that the great majority of Americans need and want, and hence they all gain from Dennis' return to active service.

Because he and his co-workers in the national leadership of our party are unswerving in their devotion to these demands of the people, the monopolists who run our country are now attempting to clap them into jail for years.

Our rally for Dennis tonight must be a great demonstration of the people to see that they do not succeed; that the ghastly frameup verdict of Foley Square against him and the other 10 leaders of our party is reversed, and the fascist-like Smith and McCarran Acts killed.

The rally tonight will further advance the battle for peace and for saving the life of Willie McGee, Negro ex-GI facing legal lynching in Mississippi whose struggle has become one of the symbols of the fight for Negro liberation.

We know every member of our party will be at Rockland Palace tonight, and will bring every possible friend and acquaintance to add his or her voice to the demand for peace, freedom for McGee and the 11 Communist leaders, and a hearty welcome back to Gene Dennis.

O'Dwyer

(Continued from Page 3)
Anastasia by Theodore Narusheff, former picket captain of the UE Phelps-Dodge local. Narusheff told the committee that Anastasia was protected by a "Captain Winkeiman" of the Elizabeth, N. J. police force who appeared as a witness for the strikebreaker when he was tried for assaulting a striker.

Anastasia told the committee "some Communists . . . they accused me . . . a guy hurt somebody over there." He said he couldn't remember whether he knew Capt. Winkelman whom Sen. O'Connor described as "alibing" for Anastasia. Anastasia was acquitted of the assault charges.

He revealed he had a stevedoring contract with Phelps-Dodge for several years, and in 1945 had been paid \$65,800 by the company. The committee did not reveal Anastasia's pay by the company in 1946, but disclosed that he had also received \$145,000 from the War Shipping Administration and \$5,000 from the Army Engineers in 1945.

No further night committee sessions were scheduled after Monday night's hearing, which widened the committee's television audience. The committee did not ask the New Jersey dock boss how he managed to get those government contracts. Nor did they ask him whether he had any connections with Edward Florio, organizer for the AFL International Longshoremen's Association, and Michael Borelli, Commissioner of Public Safety in Hoboken, who were linked together in a New Jersey gambling "vendicate."

For more than five hours, the committee parried with O'Dwyer. In that time the former New York Mayor took more slams at Tammany Hall, and said "everyone knew" that Tammany Hall's politicians were playing along with Costello. The former Mayor claimed he had "learned a lot" from Costello's story last night, when the reputed underworld lord reeled off the names of politicians with whom he dealt.

O'Dwyer squirmed again under the committee's questions about

police payoffs, and his method of erasing police corruption. "It is expected . . . I knew I was sitting on a powder keg," he alibied as he dodged queries about what he had done to halt the gang control of police. O'Dwyer claimed he had ordered numerous investigations of the problem.

He admitted the police "system" established to protect the most important witness in the Murder Inc. cases, Abe Reles, was "not proper." Sen. Charles Tobey (R-NH) charged Reles had been pushed out of the window of the Half Moon Hotel by police assigned to guard him. But O'Dwyer sprung to the defense of Chief of Detectives Whelan, one of the policemen mentioned in the Reles death.

But it was a series of questions about Panto's murder that rocked O'Dwyer. He admitted that he had quashed police investigations into extortions by Albert Anastasia, Romeo and other waterfront figures from ILA locals in Brooklyn. He said he had done nothing with information passed on to him by special prosecutor John Harlan Amen, in waterfront investigations involving Anastasia.

Questions

(Continued from Page 3)
didn't O'Dwyer ever follow through Amen's investigation of the witnesses? Why didn't O'Dwyer ever ask why the files on the waterfront were dropped?

"On May 5, 1940, did you order the discontinuation of the waterfront investigation?" Sen. Tobey asked the sweating O'Dwyer.

"I never ordered it but I thought investigation of murders was more important than waterfront rackets," O'Dwyer replied.

Chief committee counsel Rudolph Halley wrung these admissions from O'Dwyer:

That O'Dwyer never quizzed Emil Camarda, head of the Camarda brothers syndicate controlling the six ILA locals in Brooklyn.

That O'Dwyer never called in Peter Mazzi, successor to Panto, following Mazzi's letter to him on July 18, 1941, revealing that the mob was still terrorizing the longshoremen.

That James C. Moran, chief clerk in O'Dwyer's D.A. office, ordered removal of "wanted" notices on May 4, 1942, against the top underworld dock czars.

That despite evidence of kickbacks, extortion, larceny and rigged ILA books revealed May 8, 1940, O'Dwyer never obtained an indictment.

The committee knew—or should have known because the information is available in the vaults of the Municipal Building—that the night Panto was taken "for a ride" he was seen getting into Gus Scannavino's car. With Scannavino was Tony Romeo, killed in June, 1942, after a peculiar "release" from a Bay Ridge magistrate, and Emil Camarda, Nick Delli Santi, former waterfront bookie who was business agent of ILA Local 346, was also one of the last persons seen with Panto before the latter disappeared.

Why aren't those men subpoenaed? Why didn't Kefauver summon the judge who released Romeo in 1942, after his "wanted" notice was removed from the D.A.'s files? Why doesn't the committee haul in the Democratic district leaders on the waterfront to explain the relationship between the six Camarda brothers and the Brooklyn political machine?

Who dug up Panto's body? How did he know the body was in Lyndhurst, N. J.? Was the "discoverer" a high political figure? Is he in cahoots with the mob? Who first revealed that Panto was officially dead?

The committee never asked these questions. Why?



Musmanno

(Continued from Page 2)
ing Musmanno whether the "fascisti," whose deeds he called "heroic," had not broken the organized labor movement of Italy.

And Musmanno, who was endorsed by CIO President Philip Murray and the heads of Pittsburgh's CIO and AFL councils, finally admitted that the fascisti had broken the Italian labor movement.

The judge then explained he was just praising the fascisti's work against Bolshevism, not against trade unionism.

"Didn't these same fascisti, whom you called 'heroic,' give castor oil to their victims?" continued McTernan.

And Musmanno, who wanted to get the questioning over, again lamely said "yes."

And didn't the "fascisti" also kill the Socialist deputy Matteiotti when he was about to make a speech against Mussolini? added McTernan.

They were "charged" with that countered Mussolini's defender.

McTernan then made him admit that the killers had been convicted (although they got off easily).

"Didn't this same Mussolini invade Africa and make war on the colored people of Ethiopia?" asked McTernan.

"Yes." "Didn't he declare war on America the day after Pearl Harbor?"

Here Musmanno found extenuating circumstances. Mussolini didn't declare war until several days after Pearl Harbor, he said.

Musmanno's letter in the Pittsburgh Press was in reply to a letter attacking Mussolini, written by an opponent of Mussolini who had signed himself X.Y.Z. The future judge, in defending Mussolini in his reply, must have thought he was smart. Mussolini at that time was enjoying Morgan bank loans and getting laudatory articles in the slick magazines.

(EARLIER STORY ON PAGE 8)

Iran

(Continued from Page 2)
but he ran into difficulty persuading experienced minister, to join his cabinet and the list he announced today was not complete.

LONDON, March 20.—There were mounting demands in the middle East today for nationalization of all foreign-operated properties in the wake of Iran's move to take over the British-owned \$585,000,000 Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

Reports from Baghdad said the Iraq Nationalist party, has demanded seizure of the Iraq Petroleum Co., whose owners include the Anglo-Iranian Co. and two American firms, the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.

Iraq is the world's eighth producer of oil. In 1944, the Iraq Petroleum Co. reported that its Baba Gurgur fields alone had produced 4,850,120 short tons of oil.

Iranian Nationalists now are calling on the government to take back oil-rich Bahrain Island in the Persian Gulf to which Iran has laid persistent claim since 1783.

Bahrain is an Arab state, controlled by Great Britain. Oil was discovered on the 213-square mile archipelago in 1932 and the concession was granted to the Bahrain Petroleum Co., whose owners include the Standard Oil Co. of California and the Texas Corporation.

Cries for nationalization also have been heard in Egypt, where a number of deputies reportedly plan to submit a measure to parliament providing for Egyptian ownership of the Suez Canal.

The Suez Canal Co. is a French firm, but the British government owns 295,026 of its 552,932 shares. Egypt gets only 7 percent of its gross profits now.

Redbaiters Whipped in Pittsburgh UAW Election

PITTSBURGH, March 20.—Local red-baiters both in and out of the labor movement, got a shock in the elections of officers of CIO United Auto Workers, Local 544 representing some 1,175 workers at the Fisher Body Division plant of the General Motors Corp. in nearby West Mifflin.

The three major offices—president, vice-president and recording secretary—were won by insurgent candidates, who badly defeated the incumbents in a hotly contested election which resulted in runoffs.

The elected president, Michael Vuletic—had been the subject of

a concentrated barrage of charges that he was a Communist, based on his expulsion by Judge Samuel A. Weiss last year from the Serbian Progressive Club of Wilmerding. Weiss in his order had characterized Vuletic as the secretary of the "Communist" group within the club.

The workers in the union election turned down the former reactionary president, Charles Gallagher who smeared opponents of his administration as "Reds."

Green

(Continued from Page 2)
administer the price control program by stressing dollars and cents ceilings.

• Work out effective procedures for handling manpower on a voluntary basis, with labor's participation.

The mildness of Green's demands was in sharp contrast to the vehemence of his accusations against Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson and other mobilization officials. He repeated that Wilson had brought into the administration his hostility against labor developed as a top representative of "Big business."

"The major issue in this defense program have all been decided against the recommendations of organized labor," Green said.

Green went to great lengths, however, to establish that the AFL leaders supported the war program.

QUERY MURRAY

At the conclusion late this afternoon of the CIO meeting, president Philip Murray was asked by newsmen whether he shared Green's hope that the WSB would be reconstituted with the AFL and CIO back in it.

Murray said he "did not prognosticate." He said Johnston's proposals on wage controls would have to be "clarified" especially as to fringe issues and inequities.

Murray said there had been much discussion of Charles E. Wilson during the one-day closed session of the CIO, but that the CIO did not demand Wilson's resignation.

"Is a revision of general regulation six the prerequisite for sending labor's representatives back into the mobilization agencies?" A reporter asked.

"I wouldn't care to discuss that today," Murray said.

Asked to comment on the advertisement of the United Electrical Workers in this morning's Washington Post, Murray at first declined to answer. Then he evaded the issue with a redbaiting blast against the UE.

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IF YOU LIVE IN—
MINNESOTA
TURN TO PAGE 10

Heroic March of the Miners

By A. B. Magil

On Jan. 20, Francisco Solis, chairman of the strike committee of the coal miners of Nueva Rosita and Cloete, state of Coahuila, Mexico, received a letter from his wife, Consuelo. He had come to Mexico City as part of a committee of miners who were trying to negotiate a settlement with the government of a walkout that had already lasted more than three months. "Pancho," wrote Consuelo, "we've decided to set out on a protest march to Mexico City. We are starting on the 20th."

Francisco Solis shook his head. This rugged miner looks startlingly like that other Pancho, also a leader from the North, the late Gen. Francisco Villa, one of the heroes of the Mexican Revolution—though a "bandit" in the propaganda of the government of Woodrow Wilson.

Solis showed the letter to the national leaders of the Industrial Union of Mine, Metal and Allied Workers of the Mexican Republic. All were worried by the news. A march of thousands of miners to Mexico City from Nueva Rosita, a distance of some 900 miles, appeared impossible. It seemed like an act of desperation.

Solis hurried back, hoping to dissuade his fellow-workers from undertaking anything so foolhardy. He met the caravan on the road. Consuelo was there, and so was their 10-year-old son. Solis placed himself at the head of the caravan. What the Catholic lay magazine *Atisbos* later called "one of the most heroic and stirring acts in our national history" had begun. They would all march to the end.

There were 4,200 miners in the caravan. With them came some 180 wives and mothers, and about 30 children—from infants in arms to twelve- and thirteen-year-olds. The women had played a magnificent role in the strike and their

Women's Alliance gave bone and sinew to the struggle. One woman had three sons, two of them strikers, the third a scab. She disowned the scab. "I bore men," she said, "not traitors."

All the women wanted to join the caravan, but most had to remain behind to guard their homes for fear that if left empty, the companies would put scabs in them. The usually mild Mexican winter was this year exceptionally severe, with below-freezing temperatures in the northern part of the country and snow in some places. Moreover, a large part of the road wound its way across steep, mountainous terrain. Could two entire communities of 30,000 people have gone completely mad?

But the miners and their families had reached a point where nothing mattered any more—nothing except victory. They had seen their towns converted into concentration camps, their union halls, consumers' cooperative and medical clinics closed by the federal troops, their union strike fund of half a million pesos (about \$58,000) frozen by the government, themselves forbidden to congregate in groups of more than three. They had suffered the pangs of hunger and had watched 27 of their children die for lack of food. They had become aliens in their own land, while a foreign trust, the American Smelting and Refining Company, a Guggenheim-Rockefeller-Morgan corporation whose two subsidiaries formerly employed them, had become lord, master and king.

With one voice they decided to undertake the long trek from near the U. S. border to Mexico City to

MEXICO CITY.

The 20th of January
Set out our caravan
From the mine-town of Rosita,
At ten o'clock it began.
At ten o'clock it began.
At 11 we passed Aguajita,
Where every woman and man
Came out to greet us kindly,
And hail our caravan.
And hail our caravan.
Our desperate people decided
To make this bitter trek,
Saying: let fall whoever falls,
But we're not turning back.
But we're not turning back.
And so the long days passed;
The soil was our abode;
We ate whatever food we had
Beside the endless road.
Beside the endless road.
Farewell, beloved Rosita,
I've gone in the caravan;
We'll see each other some day
When our just strike is won.
When our just strike is won.

[Excerpts from a corrido (popular ballad with music) Mexican miners' caravan, written by the miners, Agapito Maltos Ruiz. (English by A.B. M.)]

demand justice of the President of the republic himself.

Through cold and snow, sleeping the open, they marched with swollen, bleeding feet, carrying at their head the Mexican flag, their union standard, the red-black strike banner of Mexican labor, and a flag with the image of the Virgin of Guadalupe, the national saint of Mexican Catholics.

The first few days the women and children marched too, but then they were put together with the baggage in trucks that six or seven Nueva Rosita merchants had lent the caravan. These merchants, in a striking act of solidarity, also marched with the miners. One woman gave birth to a baby under a bridge. Later on another baby was born.

The Minister of Labor, Manuel Ramirez Vasquez—he who had been instrumental in precipitating the strike by conspiring with the companies to smash the miners' legitimate union and impose his hand-picked labor racketeers—issued daily bulletins of abuse and cynical falsehoods. The Mexico City press lapped them up eagerly. According to the press, the caravan consisted of only a few hundred people, most of them not miners but "Communist peasants," armed and intent on violence.

From the stone bosom of their government the miners turned to the warm heart of the Mexican people. In town after town through which they passed the marchers were greeted by workers, peasants, and small merchants with offers of food, water and clothing. In some places solidarity meetings were held. Soon the entire country was stirring with the caravan. And everywhere the population was impressed with the patriotic spirit and exemplary discipline of the marchers.

HELP FROM WORKERS

Brighter than the Minister of Labor, the governors of the states through which they passed, found it politically expedient to send food and medical aid for the marchers. Most of the help, however, came from labor and progressive organizations in Mexico and abroad, including the unaffiliated Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union in the United States and affiliates of the World Federation of Trade Unions in Europe and Asia.

Some sections of the Catholic hierarchy also proved themselves more astute than their lying unofficial organ, the newspaper *Excelsior*, which is also the mouthpiece of the U. S. Embassy: in various localities Catholic priests, including the Bishop of Linares, blessed the marchers.

The caravan also broke through the iron curtain of the press. The progressive daily, *El Popular*, had supported the strike from the out-

set, but the other papers had simply spooned the public with the tales of the Ministry of Labor. Foreign correspondents, partly as a result of discreet pressure from the U. S. embassy, had also, with the exception of *The Worker* reporter ignored the heroic miners' struggle. But the caravan had become a national epic: it could no longer be ignored. And conservative magazine like *Impacto* and *Atisbos* began telling the truth about the caravan, the strike and the Minister of Labor.

During part of the latter half of their trek buses and trucks were donated to the marchers, but they covered two-thirds of the total distance on foot. On the outskirts of Mexico City I visited the miners' encampment the day before they marched in. They were scattered in groups over a large tree-studded plain at the bottom of the road embankment. Some were shaving, others were getting their hair cut by fellow-miners, mothers were playing with their children. The brown faces looked peaceful in the gathering twilight.

Sitting on the ground amid a group of miners, Antonio Garcia Moreno, the small, bright-eyed general secretary of the miners' union, told me the story of the march. Thirty-four years old, his hair prematurely graying, Garcia Moreno, himself a metal miner for eighteen years, walked most of the way with his union brothers. "What do the miners expect in Mexico City?" I asked.

"Justice," he replied. I asked the same question of Juan Vasquez, 62-year-old miner from loCets, whose 18-year-old son, also a miner, marched with him. Again the same reply: "justice—justice."

And that single word "justice" rang out from the lips of many thousands in the huge square Plaza de la Constitucion in Mexico City the next day. This was the end of the road, and the tumultuous welcome they received must have been sweet in the ears of those hardy men and women—yes, and children too—who had come so long a way and fought so courageously to assert their right to be human beings, and not beasts of burden of the master to the North. The end of the road, but not the end of the fight.

IF YOU LIVE IN

WILL YOU SEND US THIS WEEK

- CLIPPINGS FROM YOUR LOCAL LETTERS TO THE EDITOR COLUMNS ON THE DEMAND FOR PEACE.
- OTHER PEACE NEWS—EITHER IN CLIPPINGS OR IN YOUR OWN WORDS.

Strikes Mount In Indonesia

JAKARTA, Indonesia, Mar. 20.

—Despite a newly-enacted government ban on strikes in so-called essential industries, one week after the order was on the books strikes were still going strong all along the east coast of Sumatra. Out on strike were workers in water, gas and electric plants as well as on the plantations. The plantation strike affects six government estates as well as privately owned plantations.

All strikes on railways, air-transport, the merchant marine, docks, mines and the principal banks were banned by the Indonesian government on the suggestion of the Department of Defense. In addition, disputes in non-essential enterprises must be submitted to government bureaus for mediation. Fines of 10,000 rupees are provided for strikers.

The legislation is an attempt to curb the widespread strike movement in Indonesia. Over 100,000 plantation workers have been out on strike in Sumatra and there have been numerous strikes in the port.

The cause of the strikes is the rapidly rising cost of living. Rice—the basic food of the Indonesian workers—had quadrupled in price since the end of the war.

The Indonesian trade union movement is vigorously protesting the new anti-labor law.

RADIO

WMCA — 570 kc. WINS — 1040 kc. WMGM — 1050 kc.
WNBC — 680 kc. WED — 1330 kc. WENY — 1480 kc.
WOR — 710 kc. WGBS — 880 kc. WQV — 1290 kc.
WJZ — 770 kc. WNEW — 1130 kc. WQXR — 1500 kc.
WNYC — 830 kc. WLIE — 1190 kc.

MORNING

9:00-WOR—Harry Hennessy
WGBS—This Is New York
WJZ—Breakfast Club
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
9:15-WOR—Ally Edwards
9:30-WOR—Food—Alfred W. McCann
WNBC—Andre Baruch Show
WQXR—Plano Personalities
9:45-WGBS—Tommy Rigs and Betty Lou
WQXR—Composer's Varieties
10:00-WNBC—Welcome Travelers
WOR—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—My True Story
WGBS—Arthur Godfrey
WQXR—Morning Melodies
10:15-WOR—Martha Deane Program
10:30-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WJZ—Betty Crocker Magazine
10:45-WJZ—Victor H. Lindahl
11:00-WOR—News; Prescott Robinson
WJZ—Modern Romances
WQXR—News; Concert
WNBC—Break the Bank
WNYC—For the Ladies
11:15-WOR—Tello-Test
11:30-WNBC—Jack Berch
WJZ—Quick as a Flash
WOR—Queen for a Day
WGBS—Grand Slam—Quiz
11:45-WNBC—Dave Garraway
WQXR—Luncheon Concert

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News; Skitch's Scrapbook
WOR—Kate Smith Speaks
WJZ—Johnny Olsen Show
WQXR—News, Luncheon Concert
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WGBS—Wendy Warren
12:15-WGBS—Aunt Jenny
WOR—Kate Smith Sings
WJZ—Sweeney and March
12:25-WJZ—News
12:30-WGBS—Helen Trent
WOR—News; Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—Herb Sheldon
WNBC—Mrs. Roosevelt
12:45-WGBS—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WJZ—Mary Margaret McBride
WNYC—Famous Artists
WGBS—Big Sister
WQXR—News; Music
1:15-WNBC—Pickens Party
WGBS—Ma Perkins Sketch
1:30-WGBS—Young Dr. Malone Sketch
WOR—Hollywood Theatre
WNBC—Answer Man
1:45-WGBS—The Guiding Light—Sketch
WNBC—We Love and Learn
2:00-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WOR—Gloria Swanson Show
WJZ—Ilka Chase Show
WGBS—Second Mrs. Burton
WQXR—News; Footlight Favorites
WNYC—Animals on Parade
2:15-WGBS—Perry Mason
2:30-WNBC—Live Like a Millionaire
WGBS—Nora Drake Sketch
WOR—Rudy Vallee Show
WJZ—News
WQXR—Alma Dettinger
2:45-WGBS—The Brighter Side
WJZ—Frances Scully
3:00-WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WJZ—Welcome to Hollywood
WOR—Buddy Rogers Show
WGBS—Hilltop House
WQXR—News; Symphonic Matinee
3:15-WNBC—Road of Life
WGBS—Kings Row
3:30-WNBC—Pepper Young Sketch
WJZ—Hannibal Cobb
WGBS—House Party

WJZ—Hannibal Cobb
WOR—Jean Sablon Show
3:45-WNBC—Right to Happiness
4:00-WNBC—Backstage Wife
WOR—Barbara Welles
WGBS—Strike It Rich Quiz
WJZ—Nancy Craig
WQXR—Music
WNYC—Music of the Theatre
4:15-WNBC—Stella Dallas
4:30-WNBC—Lorenzo Jones
WJZ—Pat Barnes
WOR—Dean Cameron Show
WGBS—Missus Goes a-Shopping
5:00-WNBC—When a Girl Marries
WQXR—Continental Melodies
WJZ—Big Joe and Sparky
5:15-WNBC—Portia Faces Life
WQXR—Record Review
5:30-WNBC—Just Plain Bill
WOR—Clyde Beatty Show
WQXR—Cocktail Time
5:45-WNBC—Front-Page Farrell
5:55-WOR—Victor Borge
EVENING
6:00-WOR—Lyle Van
WGBS—Allan Jackson
WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WQXR—Music to Remember
6:15-WGBS—You and the World
WOR—On the Century
WNBC—Lester Man
6:30-WOR—News
WGBS—Curt Massey Show
WNBC—Wayne Howell Show
6:45-WNBC—Three Star Extra
WOR—Stan Lomax
WGBS—Lowell Thomas
WJZ—Recorded Music
7:00-WNBC—Symphonette
WOR—News
WJZ—Edwin C. Hill
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; Keyboard Artists
7:05-WJZ—Headline Edition
7:15-WJZ—News
WGBS—Jack Smith, Dinah Shore
WOR—Tello-Test
7:30-WNBC—News of the World
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WGBS—Variety Show
WJZ—Lone Ranger
WQXR—Jacques Fray
7:45-WOR—Sidney Walton
WNBC—One Man's Family
WGBS—News
8:00-WOR—Under Arrest
WGBS—Mr. Chameleon
WJZ—American Agent
WNBC—Halls of Ivy
WQXR—News, Sir Thomas Buchan
8:30-WNBC—Great Gladstone
WJZ—The Fat Man
WNYC—Human Adventure
WGBS—Dr. Christian
WQXR—News, Symphony Hall
9:00-WNBC—Groucho Marx
WJZ—Rogue's Gallery
WGBS—Harold Peary Drama
WOR—Mysterious Traveler
9:30-WNBC—Mr. District Attorney
WGBS—Sing Crosby
WJZ—Mr. President, Drama
WOR—A. L. Alexander
9:45-WQXR—Great Names
WOR—Frank Edwards
WJZ—Lawrence Welk
WGBS—Boxing
WQXR—Records
10:30-WNBC—Freddie March
WJZ—News

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'SECRET BRIGADE,' THRILLING NEW SOVIET MELODRAMA

By Jose Yglesias

HOLLYWOOD has caused the melodrama to fall into disrepute. It has come to mean action without motive, surprise without recognition, and plot with significance. To say of a film that it is a melodrama is, at best, to say that it is juvenile. That is why it is a pleasure to have Secret Brigade, the new Soviet movie at the Stanley to show us the kind of dignity and seriousness the melodrama can have without sacrificing action and excitement.

It is a reminder too that the actual story of one of the many exploits of a famous partisan hero of the Soviet Union during the war against Nazism. Thus, the exciting adventures of a real hero, played against the background of a crucial struggle for the peoples of the world, is not a tribute to the resourcefulness of some scriptwriter's imagination but to the ingenuity and daring of men moved by a great humanitarian goal.

ZASLONOV had been the head of the railway depot at Orsha, an important junction on the approaches to Smolensk. During the first winter of war, when Moscow is threatened, he returns on assignment by the Party to destroy the depot through which the Nazis send men, material and supplies to the front. He returns as himself—not in an elaborate incognito as some Hollywood script writer might have suggested—and presents himself to the Nazis as a man who simply wants to survive.

The movie does not ignore all the suspense and danger that playing such a role entails, but it takes advantage of the situation to reveal the characters of the Nazis and of the Soviet workers by the many ways in which they react to his return to the depot. The Nazis are superbly drawn, duped by their own arrogance and yet troubled and wary because they know the stubborn resistance and contempt of the Soviet people. The case of a Hero of Labor who returns as a collaborator is for them a triumph of which they can never be certain, and in their irritability and instability they show the psychology

of Hitler's occupation army in the Soviet Union.

THE SOVIET WORKERS are as flavorfully revealed. No one didactically displays the sources of his patriotism but all of them show their strength by their warm dismissal of traitors, their love of their own comrades and the price they are willing to pay for freedom. They are a direct, frank, open-hearted people and when one of them says to a Nazi leader that he is incapable of understanding a Soviet man, one can understand where imperialists fail in anti-Soviet wars. Men concerned with making others slaves cannot manipulate the deceptively simple strength of the Soviet people.

SECRET BRIGADE is on the surface a movie of adventure, so that it would seem strange not to dwell on this in a review. But it is the other qualities that make it a satisfying experience. For example, it has that quality of epic drama in which the characters are able to summon up great emotions and to express the very purpose of their lives during the telling of our exciting story. It is not only the esthetic method of socialist realism by which this is possible, but also because in the Soviet Union the people have lifted the goal of their own personal lives and their society to the forefront of their consciousness.

Another element which distinguishes Secret Brigade from our melodrama is its failure, for example, to present the death of the hero. Zaslunov was killed in later exploits during the war. But the movie, which is dedicated to him, chooses as its epilogue a foreshortened view of the victory of the Soviet Union over Nazism rather than the personal loss of the hero. This is not Pollyannaish, for the story has not spared you realistic detail, but rather the determination of Soviet artists to present the positive, ennobling and most significant aspect of the material with which they deal.

It has become a truism that Soviet actors never strike you as actors but are accepted by everyone as the people they portray. This is true of Secret Brigade. It has a cast which is not fearful of a close-up and is unaware of it to all appearances. It takes a second visit to the movie to see the artistry involved.

Salwyn Shapiro's 'World in Crisis'

THE WORLD IN CRISIS by J. Salwyn Shapiro. McGraw-Hill. New York. 429 pp. \$5.

By Robert Friedman

THE WORLD IN CRISIS by J. Salwyn Shapiro is a general survey of the current world conflict between socialism and imperialist capitalism. The author's outlook is the deformed offspring of Social Democracy and middle-class liberalism. His thesis is that "Communist Russia became the successor of Nazi Germany as the world enemy of democracy."

The U. S. of course, is the world leader of democracy. But, since the author defines "democracy" as universal suffrage plus the constitutional guarantees of civil liberties against the despotism of government, it is understandable why he does not expand on such matters as the poll tax, Taft-Hartley, loyalty purges and McCarran Acts.

SINCE THERE is virtually no documentation in The World in Crisis, the author informs us that Western Germany (where 80 percent of government posts are Nazi-held) and Japan (where the monopolists are restored to control) are now "democracies"; that Western Europe (where there are

2 million jobless in West Germany and 3 million in Italy) is fully restored to prosperity while Eastern Europe (where, as is widely known, production has zoomed and stable economies have been built) is writhing in misery. This proves the victory of the "American plan" over the "Russian plan." The author is as inspired in discussing economics. Nobody knows what causes the "boom and bust" business cycle. A decade of class struggle during the depression is dismissed with the Social Democratic inanities: "The contradiction of poverty in the midst of plenty excited widespread comment."

We are also told that fascism "proved to be anything but" a friend of the capitalists, although earlier the author admits that "they the (capitalists) supported the fascist parties as the strongest enemy of communism."

We are told repeatedly of the "horn of plenty" of American capitalism, but in this symphony of self-satisfaction the author has dropped one over-poweringly sour note. He admits that "in 1936, 87 percent of all families in the U. S. had an income of less than \$2,500 a year, then considered necessary to maintain a family in de-

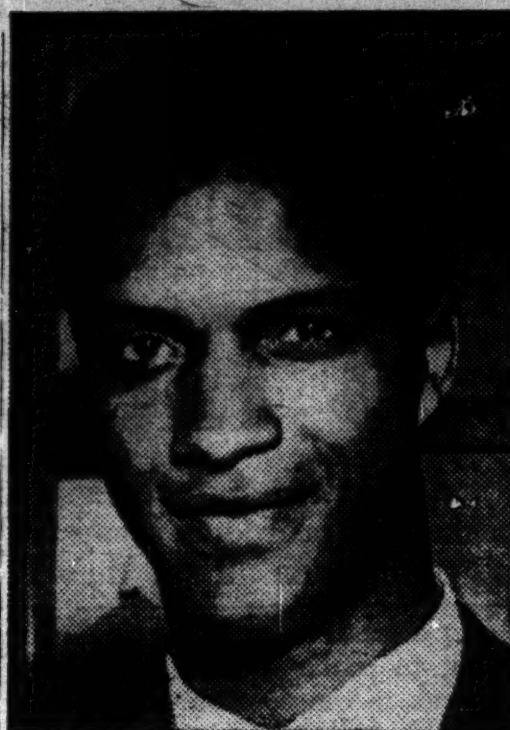
By John Hudson Jones

The performance of James Edwards in the title role of Nat Turner, temporarily replacing Frank Silvera, is a provocative contrast in interpretation at the Peoples Drama Theatre, 212 Eldridge St. Edwards is to be remembered as the star of the movie Home of the Brave.

Edwards brings to the role of the great Negro slave revolt leader, a youthful ranginess as compared to Silvera's more mellow rendition of Turner as a tough, single-minded inspired leader, determined to strike down his oppressors and help liberate his people.

But the whole significance of Edwards' interpretation as opposed to Silvera's is not in the mere evaluation of the words of the two actors. It lies in the glimpse one gets from this experiment of the unlimited creative talent residing in the breast of the Negro people, that is crying for national expression in a Negro people's theater.

The character and life of Nat Turner as well as scores of other Negro heroes offers much oppor-



JAMES EDWARDS

tunity to Negro playwrights, actors, actresses and other artists to throw new life and values into the U.S. cultural streams that are clogged with refuse of white chauvinism.

A giant like Turner has many facets to his personality as a human

being, but one actor like Silvera brings a stolid fervor to him while Edwards brings more intensity and sharper actions and movements.

Edwards is indeed an accomplished actor whose talent will deepen—that is, if he gets the opportunity. But neither Edwards nor Silvera will get that opportunity in Hollywood or on Broadway. Nor is the opportunity offered by People's Drama sufficient, important and trailblazing as is this group as well as New Playwrights and other off Broadway groups.

The crying need is for a Negro people's theater, where the entire art of playmaking can be developed, based on Negro life. Where new forms can be experimented with. Where new ideas, some as old as slavery time can be revived and used in the building of a great Negro theater movement.

It is an exciting experience to have seen Silvera and to compare Edwards' performance with his. Edwards will remain in the role for another week or two.

'Night Music' Marks Fifth Season of Activity for Jefferson Theatre Workshop

Editor, Feature Section:

I AM WRITING to tell your readers something of the work and meaning of the Jefferson Theatre Workshop. If culture is a weapon it is fitting that there should be a theatre workshop connected with the Jefferson School. And if "nothing is too good for the working class" it is equally fitting that this theatre workshop should strive to achieve the highest possible artistic level.

After the Jefferson Theatre Workshop's memorable presentation last year of Awake and Sing, the Group's present production of Clifford Odets' Night Music will be of the greatest interest to the thousands of New Yorkers participating in the rebirth of progressive, working-class theatre.

HAVING OPENED March 16, the play is being presented every weekend. It has not been seen around New York since its original Broadway production by the Group Theatre in 1940. Set against the background of The World of Tomorrow of the New York's World Fair, it is a play about youth, unemployment and imperialist war. It is played with the group feeling of the Theatre Workshop, promises an exciting evening in the theatre.

NIGHT MUSIC marks the fifth season of activity for the workshop. Formed in 1946 by a small group of resolute working people, determined to have a theatre with their point of view, its story is the struggle of these people and the many who have since joined it. It is a story that takes us from their first public performance when they adapted Albert Maltz's Afternoon in the Jungle to a finished production with all the lighting facilities of the professional theatre; from a Saturday night one-night stand to the longest continuous off-Broad-

cent comfort." A majority of American families still exists on an income far below present minimum standards.

The author cynically dismisses oppression of the Negro people with a few paragraphs, in which the basic element of the plantation economy is not even mentioned. The continued oppression of the Negro people in the boom years becomes, in his double-talk: "The Negro profited least from the upswing of prosperity."

J. Salwyn Shapiro's chief claim to fame is that his history texts have bored, stupefied and misinformed generations of students. The World in Crisis may not be consistent with the facts but it sure keeps faith with its author's record.

way run of a three-act play; from the Philadelphia production of Awake and Sing with one set and a 9 actor cast to their 8 set Night Music with a cast of 30.

The group has worked endless hours—after a day in shop and office; has struggled constantly to "make ends meet," has worked self-sacrificingly in the knowledge that they are making a contribution to the culture the working class so wants and needs. Through a training program, a writers workshop, and their productions, the group's work has reached the high professional level it now enjoys. Following Night Music they plan to present an original play by one of their own members—a play written and conceived through the participation of the whole workshop.

I believe that only a group with deep class consciousness combined with an intense love of the theatre could have made such progress against so many odds. Only a group which puts creativity above commercialism, working class consciousness above bourgeois "success" could develop as they have and can continue to move forward and make an even greater contribution to the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

Comradely yours,

HOWARD SELSAM

(Night Music is now being presented every Friday, Saturday and Sunday evening at the Jefferson Theatre, 575 Avenue of the Americas (at 16th St.) Admission \$1.25, tax included. Bookings for theatre parties, at reduced rates, will be welcomed.)

PRODUCE PLAY BASED ON GREAT BOOK BY FUCHIK

PRAGUE.—On February 23, on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the February events in Czechoslovakia, and the 48th anniversary of the birth of the Czechoslovak national hero Julius Fucik, the play People Be On Guard (the original title is Prague Forever Mine) by the Soviet author Jurij Burjakovsky had its first night in the Prague National Theatre.

The play is written according to the well-known book Report

From the Gallows by Julius Fucik for which he was awarded the International Peace Prize at the Second World Congress of Defenders of Peace in Warsaw last year. He wrote the book secretly before his execution by the Nazis in 1943.

The play by J. Burjakovsky, which was put on with great success on the stages of the USSR and the other People's Democracies, does not deal with the past only, it is written for the today's partisans of peace. By illustrating the former Nazi enemies, it enables the spectator to recognize the enemies of today.

The performance shows the indestructible moral strength of Julius Fucik, who never separated his life, his fight, his happiness and his thoughts from the fight of the whole nation and humanity. His sentence: "People I love you, be on guard!" in its simplicity and strength is his legacy to all those who continue in his work for which he lived and died.



NEIL POLIDORI, who is importantly cast in Rubin's Candy Story now being presented Wednesdays, Fridays, Saturdays at the Czech Workers House, 347 E. 72 St. For tickets for the performance tonight and for all performances as well as bloc seats at reduced rates for fund-raising purposes call RHineland 4-9273.

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WORKER Sports

New York, Wednesday, March 21, 1951

ROUNDING IT UP:

Mantle at 1st? Goodbye to Rig

Columbia may have offered pleasant inducements to snare some of the city's hot basketball prospects away from the other local schools, but the young men all say they DO

have to meet their marks. As if to prove the point, on the eve of last night's NCAA clash with Illinois, the Lion's very important sixth man, Bob Sullivan, was declared ineligible because of his faltering marks.

Latest chatter from the Coast, where the Yanks are packing them in, is that Casey Stengel is toying with the idea of putting the 19-year-old rookie marvel, Mickey Mantle, on first. The kid, who came up from Class C as a shortstop, has been playing centerfield and everyone figured he would go out to Kansas City, Triple A, for one year seasoning and then come on to replace DiMaggio. But so consistent has been his hitting, and so sad has old Johnny Mize looked afield, that natural notion is beginning . . . why not Mantle at first?

Note on the "Great Crusade." The Pirates need a first baseman. Their most promising prospect is young Dale Coogan. The kid is a student at USC. He wants to play big league ball, but if he leaves the campus he's likely to be drafted. So he'll stay at school and maybe play home games with Hollywood.

Bobby Morgan is another Dodger who frankly puts the rap on Burt Shotton's tactics and personality. "The main damage last year wasn't my batting average," he says, "But my confidence. Last year I had to play under a manager who just decided he liked others better than me, and that was that."

Andy Phillip of the Phil Warriors led the pro league in assists with a record 414, beating the Knicks' Dick McGuire by 14. An "assist" in basketball is roughly a pass to another player which leads directly to that player scor-

ing a basket, (or being fouled trying to make a basket) without a break in the continuity. Think you could call them right? Another new statistic helped establish Syracuse's Dolph Schayes as the leading rebounder with 1,080. Say, that's a lot of times to grab a ball off the boards.

Western half of NCAA opens tonight at Kansas City with Brigham Young, NIT champs, a cinch over mediocre San Jose State, and Kansas State figuring too much for luckless Arizona, which always gets bounced out of tournaments in the first round and isn't really that bad. The 10,000 capacity Municipal Auditorium will be filled for all three nights of the western half. Most of the rooting will probably be for Kansas State, though its campus is 100 miles away at Manhattan.

Billy Rigney is slated to leave the Giants, and probably so is Jack Lohrke. Artie Wilson and second baseman Bob Hofman look like all the infield reserves, the Polo Grounds will need. Tookie Gilbert and Davey Williams, who will probably go to Minneapolis, are figured future regulars at 1st and 2nd. Roger Bowman, the studious southpaw from Colgate, will show P. C. fans the most involved windmill windup in many a year. And maybe the fifteen games or so that may hoist a pennant under Coogan's Bluff.

Bill Garrett of Indiana, the Big Ten's first Negro courtster, will play in the Garden on the West team March 31 in the annual Herald Tribune Fresh Air Fund All Star game. It will be this star's first New York appearance. We'll have an interview with him sometime before the game . . . L.R.

NOT for Sale

PASADENA, Cal., March 20.—General Manager Frank Lane of the Chicago White Sox advised seven other American League clubs to quit trying today—because southpaw Billy Pierce isn't for sale or trade "at any price."

The sawed-off, squeaky-voiced Pierce, who won 12 games for the lowly White Sox last season and made a specialty of taming the champion Yankees, ranks as one of the most coveted pitchers

Jansen Giving Up Slider

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 20.—Larry Jansen, ace of the Giant pitching staff, disclosed today that he may have to give up his pet pitch this season, but that he still hopes to win 20 games.

His key delivery is a slider, but the trouble with it, Jansen said, is that "the hitters are getting on to it so it looks like I'm going to have to give it up."

"I used it less and less last season as the batters started waiting for it and then really teeing off on it," Jansen explained. "So I got so I used it only now and then. But before last season it was the pitch I usually threw in the clutch."

Is he going to try to come up with a new pitch to take its place?

"Not on your life," he replied. "You can't develop new pitches at my age. I'll just have to rely on my fast ball, my curve, my change of pace and greatest of all, my control."

"Without control I wouldn't even be in the majors, for the stuff I throw isn't very live, my curve isn't too sharp, but I can put the ball where I want to. I'm not kidding myself a bit when it comes to my pitching because, I just know I couldn't get by without that control."

He hopes he will be able to use the slider "on the new hitters in the league, at least the first time around," but he isn't worried if he had to drop it from his hurling repertoire.

"That's because of the fine defensive club I'm going to have behind me," he added. "This is the best all around club I've ever been with."

on the scoreboard by lester rodney

Three More Letters . . .

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 18.

Dear Lester Rodney:

I wish to simply state that I read with great interest the letter of LMF. I must admit with him and perhaps many others that the true role of sports has also bothered me, and also add that I am in agreement with him.

It seems to me that whenever there is a vital issue before the world, the press and radio along with TV and the government manage somehow to blow up some minor issue all out of proportion to its true importance such as now all public attention is being spotlighted on the so called investigation by the Crime Committee here in New York while the State Department's maneuvering goes almost unreported and therefore unnoticed by the general public in an attempt to cover up the obvious lack of desire to bring about peaceful agreement with the East in a four-power foreign ministers conference.

Everyone should know that aside from a few scapegoats none of the big time politicians hooked up with the crime syndicate will actually be fingered, led alone punished and the whole thing will be blown over. Although some of the hinted connections between politics and crime will shake the faith of a few in the supposed honesty of their officials.

In the same manner I feel that sports monopolizes the attention of the great majority of people to the exclusion of all else and certainly to their own detriment. . . . A few years ago Brooklyn according to the press went wild when the Dodgers won the pennant and these baseball players were feted like heroes while our heroes such as Paul Robeson were stoned and maligned and news of them or even their very existence is ignored or unknown. . . . Perhaps it would be a great help in talking to people on other matters if one could also discuss sports. . . . At the same time such people as Sugar Ray and Jackie Robinson have obligingly made comments and in the interests of the cold war and mislead many for certainly many millions look up to them, but it is the Pattersons and Robesons who should be listened to and followed.

How wonderful it would have been, what consternation would appear in the reactionary circles if Jackie Robinson thought a little less of his personal position and stood by unfaltering Paul Robeson before the un-American committee. If only they had some of the spirit of Josephine Baker, they are such big names and it would have been difficult to lay them low. Perhaps I err in my thinking on many points, perhaps it is my artistic nature that is at fault if I do, but at any rate I wanted to express my feelings and opinions on this point of however little worth they may be, and yours' is the only paper to which I could.

It may interest you to know your comments on sports are about the only ones I ever trouble to read.

Very sincerely yours,

W. C. GREENHOOD.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

White Lake, N. Y.

Dear Lester:

I would like to make an appeal to all our readers who follow sports to start a fight for the right of all those ballplayers who accepted some of that loose money floating around town, to be able to play ball again. They must be allowed a chance to continue their studies and athletic careers. What a terrible price to pay because they were caught doing what the entire administration does every day.

We as progressive people should lead the fight for these youngsters. Let all sports conscious fans especially those in the New York schools fight for these athletes. I for one will try to get Roman, White or Warner and ask them to play for the Fur Workers Resort team this summer. They are still the best ballplayers in the country and White is still my candidate for All American.

ALLAN TRESSER

Fur Workers Resort.

Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Lester Rodney:

Some of your readers are making a big mistake in posing the natural enthusiasm of young people for their teams against the fight for progress and peace. Where's the connection? I go to Cornell and find my interest in sports helpful, rather than not helpful, as a progressive student fighting for peace. Not, as reader LMF says, because it "helps to be able to talk to others" about their sport interest, but through the genuine love of sports, which we share.

It's as simple as this. If there is war, sports life will suffer. If there is to be a continuation of sports life, of any kind, even though it's not perfect, there must be peace. Students can understand that.

Let's get rid of this sectarian curse. Sports competition is not an enemy of youth or of progress. I think the Pentagon would like to de-emphasize sports and leave only war to fill the minds of the youth.

De-emphasize war, not sports!

"Big Red."

TOMMY HOLMES A MANAGER

BRADENTON, Fla., March 20 (UP).—Tommy Holmes, a regular Boston Braves outfielder for nine seasons, accepted a position today as manager of their Hartford farm club in the Eastern League.

Holmes, who batted .298 in 105 games for the Braves last year, said he planned to continue playing at Hartford.

The five-foot, 10-inch, 175-pound native of Brooklyn, who has a reputation as a hustling player, is one of the most popular men on the Braves' team. "Now that I'm a member of the

brass, I hope Billy Southworth will let me do some coaching during the next few days that I'm still around camp," Holmes jested to his team mates.

Holmes was purchased from the Yankees before the start of the 1942 season, after spending six years in the Yankee farm system, the last three at Newark.

He batted over .300 in five of the nine seasons with Boston and has a lifetime major league average of .304. Holmes' best season was 1945 when he batted .352, drove in 117 runs, and led the National League in home runs with 28.

Our Moscow Reporter Takes in Hot Hockey Clash of Czechs, Russians

50,000 FANS FRIENDLY, PARTISAN AT SAME TIME

By Joseph Clark

MOSCOW. "Davail! Davail!" (let's go!) the crowd yelled after the Czech hockey team had scored the first goal in its hockey game at the Dynamo stadium the other night. The hard-driving Moscow team obliged by tying up the score. And even though a big red banner over the ice said: "Greetings to the sportsmen of Czechoslovakia." The Moscow went on to win a fast, hard-played game five to two.

The enormous crowds milling around outside the stadium and the more than 50,000 inside proclaimed this a very special event of the hockey season here. The Czech team is rated as the best in Europe.

This may be a troubled world indeed but the scene at the outdoor hockey matches is one which sport fans everywhere in the world would recognize. It was overwhelmingly a crowd of young men, but there were thousands of older folks and women too in the stands. The air was crisp but the thermometer had gone up just enough to make frost-bite less of a hazard than it was (for me) during the major part of the hockey season here.

Floodlights turned the ice court into day; even more spectacular was the view of the tens of thousands of spectators under the lights. In the periods between quarters young folks amused themselves hurling snowballs all over the stands and the crowd roared the way they do when a goal is scored every time some one heaved a snow missile accurately, or a great distance.

Everybody was in a holiday mood but they all take the team they're rooting for very seriously. The groans when the puck missed the goal and the cheers when the Moscow team scored were deafening. There was a truly friendly greeting for the Czech team and all through I heard comment where I was standing that the Czechs were playing "a beautiful game," but make no mistake their hearts were with the home team. They yelled the names of each player by name as he skated with the puck or when he intercepted a hard shot. They were in ecstasy when the Moscow team scored three goals in rapid fire succession during the third quarter.

When you see what people were

wearing you can understand how they've been able to attend games even when the thermometer went way below zero in January and February. Everybody had a fur hat; practically everybody has a fur collar on his coat; most everybody wears fancy felt boots or valenki that secret weapon which Red Army soldiers used to beat frostbite during the war.

The speaker carried light tunes and song music between play and almost everywhere you found fellows and girls joining in song.

Before the game was over people were asking who's playing the next day and they were looking forward to a game between the Polish team, also visiting the Soviet Union and the Czechs as well as other games between the Czechs and Soviet teams.

Was the Soviet wartime army ever demobilized? Who do you think plays hockey and you who do think goes to the games?

PS.: Soviet sport fans are partisan alright, but here's how Pravda headlines its report on the game the next day: "Comradely match between Soviet and Czechoslovak Hockey Players."